

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
CONTENTS***China*

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## PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

## GENERAL

PRC Foreign Ministry Spokesman Comments to Press	A 1
On New Hong Kong Governor	A 1
On USSR Mongolia Withdrawal [AFP]	A 1

## SOVIET UNION

On Soviet Troop Withdrawal From Mongolia [TA KUNG PAO 17 Jan]	C 1
Sino-Soviet Amity Groups' Spring Festival Solree	C 2

## NORTHEAST ASIA

Tian Jiyun, Others Depart for Japan 18 Jan	D 1
Arrives in Japan	D 1
Reaffirms China's Open Policy	D 1
On Personnel Changes	D 2
Further Reportage [cross-reference]	D 2
XINHUA on Japan's Chemical Warfare Defenses	D 3
PRC Supports DPRK Co-Hosting Olympic Games	D 3

## SOUTHEAST ASIA &amp; PACIFIC

Thai Prime Minister Meets PLA Chief Yang Dezhi	E 1
Addresses Farewell Dinner	E 1
Departure Remarks	E 2
PRC, Thailand Agree on Technological Cooperation	E 2

## EASTERN EUROPE

Hungary's Havasi Holds Talks With Yao Yilin	H 1
Meets Zhao Ziyang	H 1
More on Meeting [Budapest MTI]	H 3
Economic Ties With SFRY To Expand	H 3

## MIDDLE EAST &amp; AFRICA

Li Xiannian Meets Syria's Khaddam in Shanghai	I 1
Concludes Visit	I 1
Zimbabwean Prime Minister Arrives in Beijing	I 1
Zhao on South Africa	I 2
Zhao on U.S., Soviet Issues	I 4
Speaks With Deng Xiaoping	I 5

## PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Document No 2 on Deng Opposition to Liberalization [WEN WEI PO 18 Jan]	K 1
Deng Comments Cited	K 1
Zhao Ziyang Reportedly Criticizes Hu Yaobang [AFP]	K 3
Hu 'Jovial' During Last Public Appearance [AFP]	K 5
PRC Sources Note Hu Yaobang 'Ran Recklessly' [KYODO]	K 5
TA KUNG PAO on Hu Yaobang Resignation [18 Jan]	K 7
Effect of Hu Resignation on Open Policy Considered [KYODO]	K 9
Reaction Reported to Hu Yaobang Resignation	K 12
PRC Public Opinion [AFP]	K 12
Student Response 'Cool' [MING PAO 19 Jan]	K 13
Hong Kong Reaction	K 14
Deng Xiaoping Reaffirms Opening-Up Policy	K 16
'Soft' CPC Cultural Policy Blamed for Unrest [KYODO]	K 17
Governors, Mayors Hold Meeting in Beijing [WEN WEI PO 20 Jan]	K 18
Concern Over Liberalization [AFP]	K 18
Xi Zhongxun, Hu Qili Meet Taiwan Compatriots	K 19
Compatriots To Promote Ties	K 20
NPC Standing Committee Continues Plenary Meeting	K 20
Reviews Economy	K 20
Agriculture Report Submitted	K 21
Discusses Village Rule, Contracts	K 22
Group Discussions Held	K 23
Plenary Session Hears Reports	K 25
RENMIN RIBAO on Party Political Discipline [17 Jan]	K 26
Yang Dezhi Stresses PLA Training Development	K 29
Ministry Announces License Controls Readjustment	K 30
English Edition of Chinese Laws To Be Published	K 30

## PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

## EAST REGION

Anhui Decision on Expelling Fang Lizhi From CPC	O 1
Anhui Party Leader on Fang Lizhi's Expulsion	O 3
Anhui Radio Commentary on Expelling Fang Lizhi	O 5
New University President Meets Students in Anhui	O 7
Nanjing's XINHUA RIBAO on 'Total Westernization' [9 Jan]	O 8
Qingdao Worker Arrested for Inciting Students	O 10
Shanghai Party Officials Talk With Students	O 10
Shanghai Promotes Negotiable Securities Business	O 11

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Guangzhou Army Units Receive Special Awards	P 1
Guangzhou Paper Criticizes Bourgeois Liberalization [NANFANG RIBAO 15 Jan]	P 1
Shenzhen Dailies Criticized for Liberalization	P 3
Shenzhen Leader Opposes Bourgeois Liberalization	P 3
GUANGXI RIBAO on Opposition to Liberalization [18 Jan]	P 4
GUANGXI RIBAO on Education in Ideals, Discipline [16 Jan]	P 5
Guangxi Leader Urges Opposing Liberalization	P 6
Guangxi Secretary Inspects Mountainous County	P 6
Henan Leader Speaks on County-Level Reforms	P 7
Arrest of Wuhan Instigator Lu Di Shown on TV	P 7

## NORTH REGION

Hebei Urges Support for Politburo Decision	R 1
'Tricky' Taiyuan Counterrevolutionaries Arrested	R 2
Shanxi CPPCC Supports Politburo Decision	R 3
Tianjin's Ni Zhifu Leads Investigation Work	R 4
Tianjin on Holding Conference of Party Delegates [TIANJIN RIBAO 8 Jan]	R 5

## NORTHEAST REGION

Jilin Commentary Supports Party Leadership	S 1
Liaoning Article on Observing Party Rule	S 2

## TAIWAN

Taiwan Reports Hu Yaobang's Resignation	V 1
Radio Commentary on Hu Ouster	V 1
Notes 'Conservative Comeback'	V 2
Ouster Signals Power Struggle	V 3
Taiwan To Draft Law Governing Right to Assembly [CHINA POST 10 Jan]	V 4
President Chiang Swears in New Officials	V 4

PRC FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN COMMENTS TO PRESS

## On New Hong Kong Governor

OW170832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0825 GMT 17 Jan 87

["Foreign Ministry Spokesman on Appointment of New Hong Kong Governor" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, January 17 (XINHUA) -- A spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry said here today that the Chinese Government believes the new Hong Kong Governor Sir David Wilson will contribute to the continued implementation of the Sino-British Joint Declaration on the Hong Kong issue.

The spokesman made this remark when he was asked by the press for comment on the recent appointment of Sir Wilson as governor of Hong Kong by the British Government. Sir Wilson replaces Sir Edward Youde, who died unexpectedly at the British Embassy in Beijing last December.

"Sir David Wilson has been a well-acquainted friend of ours for many years. We believe that his assumption of the post of governor of Hong Kong will contribute to the continued implementation of the Sino-British Joint Declaration and the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong," the spokesman said.

"We also believe that the friendly relations and cooperation already established between us in handling the affairs of Hong Kong will be further developed," he added.

## On USSR Mongolia Withdrawal

BK171438 Hong Kong AFP in English 1427 GMT 17 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, Jan 17 (AFP) -- China has taken note of Moscow's announcement that it is pulling some of its troops out of neighboring Mongolia this spring, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Saturday [17 January].

At the same time, the Chinese spokesman reiterated Beijing's three conditions for a normalization of relations between the two communist giants.

"We have taken note of this announcement made by the Soviet Union," the spokesman said by telephone.

"The key to the normalization of the relations between the two countries lies in the removal of the three obstacles," he added.

The three obstacles to normalization of Sino-Soviet relations are Soviet support for Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia, the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan and a heavy troop concentration along China's northern border.

The Soviet Union announced Thursday [15 January] that it would be pulling a motorized unit and several other units out of Mongolia over a period of three months. Western military experts estimate that the pullout involves some 10,000 men.



ON SOVIET TROOP WITHDRAWAL FROM MONGOLIA

HK190802 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 17 Jan 87 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shi Jun-yu (2457 0689 3768): "Soviet Union To Partially Withdraw Troops From Mongolia This Summer"]

[Text] More Than 10,000 Men Will Be Withdrawn Between April and June [subhead]

The day before yesterday, at a meeting with reporters in Moscow, a spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry announced that a division and several independent military units of Soviet troops stationed in Mongolia will be withdrawn in April and June of this year. The Soviet Union has not revealed the exact number of soldiers involved. However, according to Western experts who are well-informed about the Soviet Armed Forces, the figure will be somewhere between 10,000 and 20,000.

This will be the first time that the Soviet Union has withdrawn its troops from Mongolia since the 1960's. The purpose of this withdrawal is to show that Gorbachev is sincere about improving relations with Beijing. Twenty years ago, when Sino-Soviet relations began to go sour, the Soviet Union sent troops to Mongolia in 1966, claiming that it was doing this "at the invitation of the Mongolian Government." Actually, its purpose then was to flagrantly threaten China. Given this, Sino-Soviet relations have since remained at a low ebb. At present, it is still a major obstacle to better relations between the two countries.

A Garrison Force of 70,000 in Mongolia [subhead]

The Soviet Union announced that the purpose of the withdrawal this time is "to enhance the mutual trust and good neighborly relations between the countries in Asia and the Pacific region, to improve the situation in this part of the world, and to strengthen its security." However, like its withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan, the withdrawal just announced by the Soviet Union will be a "reduction in the size of its garrison force," but not a complete withdrawal.

The Soviet Union has five divisions (three mechanized divisions and two tank divisions) and several independent military units, that is, a force of more than 70,000, in Mongolia. Only one-fifth of its force there will be withdrawn this time. This is far from an adequate way to show that the Soviet Union is sincere about improving relations with China if it is intended to be so. However, withdrawing some is better than withdrawing none. Only by proceeding from partial withdrawal to complete withdrawal can Moscow show that it attaches great importance to its relations with China.

The Soviet Union Should Not Station Troops in Mongolia [subhead]

Given the improving relations between China and Mongolia, the Soviet Union should not directly threaten China's security by stationing a formidable force in Mongolia. Internationally, the Soviet Union has produced a bad image by "confronting its neighbor with troops". Today, to improve the Soviet Union's image of a military hegemony, which it acquired when Brezhnev was in power, Gorbachev should make a few peaceful gestures and mount some peace offensives.

In July last year, Gorbachev delivered a speech in Vladivostok. On 6 August, at a press conference in Moscow, Kapitsa, a vice foreign minister, said that the Soviet Union was going to discuss with China the problem of reducing their troops on the borders and that it would withdraw a "considerable part" of its force in Mongolia. In September, the Soviet Union unofficially informed China that it would withdraw the 70,000 Soviet troops in Mongolia by stages.

Complete Withdrawal or Reduction? [subhead]

However, Mongolian Foreign Minister Dugersuran has denied that the Soviet Union will withdraw troops from Mongolia. He stressed that the Soviet Union will only "reduce the size of its garrison force."

If it is indeed just a reduction in the size of its garrison force, it can be described as a Kremlin strategy. Although it withdrew 8,000 soldiers from Afghanistan 2 months ago, it has sent in new troops. Outwardly, these troops were withdrawn. Actually, they were relieved by fresh troops.

Beijing has more than once indicated its willingness to improve its relations with the Soviet Union. However, it suggests that so long as the "three obstacles" remain there, relations between the two sides cannot substantively improve. Beijing has rather favorably responded to Gorbachev's Vladivostok speech. It suggests that the speech has its positive side and that so long as the Soviet Union earnestly tries to gradually remove the "three obstacles," relations between the two sides will improve.

SINO-SOVIET AMITY GROUPS' SPRING FESTIVAL SOIREE

OW171237 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] On 15 January, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association organized a soiree dedicated to the Spring Festival, the Chinese people's traditional holiday. Over 50 Soviet students, post-graduate students and specialists studying and working in Beijing attended the soiree. In this friendly atmosphere, the Soviet guests and activists of the China-USSR Friendship Association cooked Siberian meat dumplings, a favorite dish of north China residents, and performed their best party pieces. Executives of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, the China-USSR Friendship Association, and interested parties also attended the soiree.

I. 20 Jan 87

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
NORTHEAST ASIA

D 1

TIAN JIYUN, OTHERS DEPART FOR JAPAN 18 JAN

OW180400 Beijing XINHUA in English 0158 GMT 18 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, January 18 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun left here this morning for a goodwill visit to Japan as guest of the Japanese Government and the Association for the Promotion of International Trade of Japan.

Accompanying Tian on the 10-day visit were Jia Shi, president of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade; Zhang Yanning, vice-minister of the State Economic Commission; Wang Deheng, president of the Bank of China; and Shen Jueren, assistant to the minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

They were seen off at the airport by Chen Junsheng, secretary-general of the State Council.

On hand was also Japanese Ambassador to China Yosuke Nakae.

Arrives in Japan

OW180716 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 18 Jan 87

[Text] Tokyo, January 18 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice Premier Tian Jiyun arrived at the Narita International Airport here today for a 10-day visit.

He is scheduled to meet Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and will have talks with Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari, Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and other government officials.

He will also meet leaders of Japan's economic circles.

Further economic cooperation, increased Japanese investment and bilateral trade are expected to be discussed at the talks, informed sources said.

The Vice Premier is also scheduled to meet Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) Secretary-General Noboru Takeshita, General Council Chairman Shintaro Abe and LDP Policy Research Council Chairman Masayoshi Ito.

He will travel to the Kansai (western Japan) area before leaving for home January 27.

Reaffirms China's Open Policy

OW191454 Beijing XINHUA in English 1443 GMT 19 Jan 87

[Text] Tokyo, January 19 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese Vice Premier Tian Jiyun assured Japanese economic leaders today that China will stick to its open policy and carry out overall reforms.

He stressed that it is a set and long-term policy of the Chinese Government to concentrate on domestic economic development, undertake overall reforms, and open the country to the outside world.

The Chinese vice premier made the remarks at a dinner hosted in his honor by major Japanese economic organizations here this afternoon.

Tian and his party arrived here Sunday for a 10-day goodwill visit.

He told his hosts that he is here for a full exchange of views with Japanese Government and economic leaders on the furtherance of bilateral friendship and expansion of economic and technological cooperation.

He said the Chinese Government will exercise unremitting efforts to this end. He also expressed the hope that Japanese industrialists and financiers will adopt a positive attitude toward and take concrete steps in transferring capital, technology and production to China.

In his speech, former Foreign Minister and Chairman of the Japan Association for the Promotion of International Trade Yoshio Sakurachi said that as a friendly neighbor, Japan whole-heartedly hopes and expects that China will continue to pursue its open policy and that its modernization drive will progress steadily.

While wishing China to further improve the environment for foreign investment, Sakurachi expressed the willingness of the Japanese economic circle to step up bilateral cooperation in introducing Japanese capital, technology and products into China.

Earlier in the day, Tian had a one-hour-and-forty-minute talk with leaders of the Federation of Economic Organization.

#### On Personnel Changes

HK191600 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese-1509 GMT 19 Jan 87

[Text] Tokyo, 19 Jan (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Tian Jiyun, vice premier of China's State Council, said here today that China's recent personnel change will not affect its domestic and foreign policies.

Tian Jiyun today met with leading figures from Japan's business circles, including Japan's Japanese-Chinese Economic Association, the Japan Trade Promotion Association, the Japan International Trade Promotion Association, and the financial treasury of Japan's medium and small enterprises. He answered questions that Japanese friends were concerned about.

He said that China's policies and principles of focusing on economic construction, developing the productive forces, opening up to the outside world, and enlivening the domestic economy will never change. China will adhere to reforms and build socialism with Chinese characteristics.

When answering a question raised by a Japanese friend of whether the party will strengthen its power in China's enterprises at present, Tian Jiyun said: China still adheres to the system of delegating power to enterprises and instituting the factory manager responsibility system. The main responsibility of party committees is to carry out ideological work and to ensure the smooth progress of production.

On China's domestic situation and the prospects for Sino-Japanese relations, Tian Jiyun said that his visit to Japan as scheduled indicates two things: 1) China's domestic situation is stable and united; and 2) China intends to steadily promote Sino-Japanese economic cooperation.



Ying Nei Yi Xiong [2937 0355 5030 7160], president of the Japan International Trade Promotion Association, said that a couple of days ago he feared that Tian Jiyun might cancel his visit to Japan, but he is now visiting Japan as scheduled. People now can rest assured about China's future.

#### Further Reportage

For Japanese media coverage of the visit of PRC Vice Premier Tian Jiyun to Japan, see the Japan section of the 20 January Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

#### XINHUA ON JAPAN'S CHEMICAL WARFARE DEFENSES

OW190912 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 19 Jan 87

[Text] Tokyo, January 19 (XINHUA) -- The Japanese Defense Agency has decided to increase its capabilities for countering a chemical attack from the Soviet Union, Japanese newspaper "SANKEI SHIMBUN" reported today.

The defense agency plans to integrate two anti-chemical warfare units into its ground self-defense forces this year and equip them with advanced anti-chemical vehicles and gas masks before the year 1990, the report said.

The report also said the United States will increase and improve anti-chemical warfare equipment at its military bases in the country.

#### PRC SUPPORTS DPRK CO-HOSTING OLYMPIC GAMES

OW171242 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 17 Jan 87

["China Supports DPRK in Co-Hosting Olympic Games" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, January 17 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese National Olympic Committee supports the proposition from the Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to co-host the 24th Olympic games.

The Chinese committee is in the belief that a peaceful Korean peninsula is instrumental to successively staging the coming Olympics, said Wei Jizhong, general secretary of the committee, after the Executive Board meeting of the Chinese National Olympic Committee closed here Saturday.

Wei said that the Chinese Olympic Committee hopes that a positive outcome will turn out of the parley between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and South Korea under the auspices of the International Olympic Committee.

Both sides of Korea had held in the past two years three rounds of talks concerning the issue of co-hosting the 1988 Olympics.



THAI PRIME MINISTER MEETS PLA CHIEF YANG DEZHI

OW161355 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1517 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Bangkok, 12 Jan (XINHUA) -- Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon met with PLA Chief of Staff Yang Dezhi in Bangkok 12 January. He exchanged views with the Chinese chief of staff on promoting bilateral friendship and military ties.

Supreme Commander of the Thai Armed Forces Admiral Supha Khotchaseni and Royal Thai Army Commander in Chief General Chawalit Youngchaiyut were present at the meeting.

After the meeting, Thai Government spokesman Michai Wirawaithaya told reporters: Prime Minister Prem has thanked Yang Dezhi for China's contributions to maintaining peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Yang Dezhi has highly acclaimed the vital role played by Thailand in preserving peace in Southeast Asia.

Dwelling on the Cambodian question, both sides reaffirmed that Vietnam must withdraw all its troops from Cambodia.

Yang Dezhi also called on Royal Thai Navy commander in Chief Thada Ditthabanchong and Air Force Commander in Chief Praphan Thupatemi today.

Addresses Farewell Dinner

OW171024 Beijing XINHUA in English 0642 GMT 17 Jan 87

[Text] Bangkok, January 16 (XINHUA) -- The Sino-Thai friendly relations are unbreakable and have great vitality, said Yang Dezhi, visiting chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

He made the remarks at a farewell dinner he gave in the Chinese Embassy here tonight.

The Chinese and Thai Armies, Yang said, face broad prospects for developing their friendly relations and cooperation.

He believed that the Thai Armed Forces have capabilities of safeguarding their country's sovereignty and territorial integrity and making new contributions to the maintenance of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Speaking at the dinner, Chawalit Yongchaiyut, commander-in-chief of the Royal Thai Army, said the relations between the two governments, two peoples and in particular two armies are very close and "our friendship is very solid."

The two peoples and armies have the common goal and ideal of establishing peace and stability, opposing hegemonism and resisting aggression in Southeast Asia, Chawalit added.

The dinner was also attended by Wanchai Ruangtrakun, chief of staff of the Royal Thai Army.

Yang Dezhi arrived here January 11 for a week-long official visit at the invitation of Supreme Commander of the Thai Armed Forces Supha Khotchaseni.

## Departure Remarks

OW171026 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 17 Jan 87

[Text] Bangkok, January 17 (XINHUA) -- The Chief of Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Yang Dezhi, said that the sole way for Vietnam to extricate itself from its present predicament is to end its occupation of Kampuchea.

Yang made the remark at the Bangkok Military Airport before his departure for home after concluding his official visit to Thailand.

Yang said that if Vietnam tries to invade Thailand, the Chinese Government, people and Army will "stand by" Thailand.

He said his visit to Thailand was entirely successful.

Yang Dezhi arrived here on January 11 for an official visit at the invitation of Admiral Supha Khotchasani, supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces.

PRC, THAILAND AGREE ON TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION

OW160136 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Bangkok, January 15 (XINHUA) -- China and Thailand have agreed on 43 new scientific and technological cooperation items in the fields of industry, agriculture, medical and health and education.

For the cooperation, minutes of the seventh meeting of the Joint Committee on Scientific and Technical Cooperation Between China and Thailand was signed here today.

The joint committee was established in 1978. Over 200 cooperated items have been completed since then. Members of the joint committee meet once every one-and-a-half years. The eighth meeting will be held in Beijing in the later half of 1988.

HUNGARY'S HAVASI HOLDS TALKS WITH YAO YILIN

GW171510 Beijing XINHUA in English 1451 GMT 17 Jan 87

["Yao Yilin: Hungary Farsighted in Developing Relations With China" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, January 17 (XINHUA) -- The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party has shown principles and farsight in expanding its relations with China, said Yao Yilin, Political Bureau member of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee.

Yao made the comment during his talks here this afternoon with Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee.

Yao also expressed the belief that Havasi's visit to China would further promote the ties of the two parties.

Havasi said China and Hungary have good ties. The relations between the two parties have entered a new stage after the significant exchanges over the past three years. The trade and economic cooperation between the two countries have also been expanded, he added.

Yao and Havasi shared the view that the two countries have much potential for economic cooperation and trade and they should discuss ways for expanding cooperation.

They briefed each other on the economic construction and economic reform of their own countries.

After the meeting, Yao hosted a banquet in honor of Havasi and his group.

Meets Zhao Ziyang

GW181847 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 18 Jan 87

["Zhao Ziyang: China's Present Policies To Continue" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, January 18 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, who is also acting general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, said here today that the recent personnel change in the party's leadership will not affect China's internal and external policies.

At a meeting with Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, and his group, Zhao said China's policy for all-round reform will remain unchanged.

Briefing the visitors on the enlarged meeting of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, Zhao said criticism and self-criticism were made at the meeting in the spirit of the political line and principles formulated at the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee in 1978.

"The personnel change will not affect our line and policies, but will enable us to implement them more correctly," he stated.

Reform in China is on the whole proceeding quite well, Zhao said, adding that it will continue along the established goals and plan.

"We will continue the policy of opening to the outside world," Zhao continued. "We will expand, instead of reducing, our cooperation with foreign countries in trade, economic, technical, monetary and other fields. This cooperation will be expanded in width and depth."

He said, "We will continue our general plan with the modernization program as its central task. We will concentrate on developing the productive forces and step up the efforts in the socialist material and spiritual civilization."

He added, "We will not change our policy of respecting knowledge, treasuring talented people and giving full play to the enthusiasm and creativeness of intellectuals in socialist construction."

Zhao said the line of the party's Third Plenary Session boils down to two points: Adherence to the four cardinal principles and carrying out reform and the open policy and invigorating the economy.

China is building socialism with Chinese characteristics by relying on these two principles, he stressed.

Zhao pointed out that adherence to the four cardinal principles and the reform, the open policy and the economic invigoration complement each other. The former is the guarantee for the latter. Without reform and the open policy, there can be no socialism with Chinese characteristics.

He went on: "Pinpointing the rampancy of bourgeois liberalization for a time in China, we stress adherence to the four cardinal principles and wage a fight against bourgeois liberalization for the purpose of implementing the line of the Third Plenary Session in a correct and all-round way. And that will not affect our reform, the open policy or the economic invigoration."

In the fight against bourgeois liberalization, Zhao noted, China will not launch a political movement, still less resorting to the "left" practices in the past.

Havasi said that Zhao's briefing increased his confidence and hope. China's reform is of great importance to the international communist movement and greatly inspires the socialist cause. The Hungarian party always holds that attention should be paid to avoiding two extremities on the road forward.

Zhao Ziyang also conferred with Ferenc on the relations of friendly cooperation and exchange of experience between the Chinese and Hungarian parties.

At the beginning of the meeting, Zhao asked Havasi to convey a letter to General Secretary Kadar, inviting him to visit China at a time convenient to him. Havasi conveyed to Zhao a letter from Kadar inviting Zhao to visit Hungary. Zhao accepted the invitation with pleasure.

Earlier today, Hu Qili, member of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, exchanged views on bilateral ties with Havasi and his party.



I. 20 Jan 87

H 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
EASTERN EUROPE

Tonight, Hungarian Ambassador to China Laszlo Ivan gave a banquet for the visiting Hungarian visitors. Yao Yilin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, was among the guests.

Havasi and his party are scheduled to leave Beijing tomorrow on a tour of Guangzhou and Shanghai.

More on Meeting

LD181706 Budapest MTI in English 1540 GMT 18 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, January 18 (MTI) -- On Sunday commissioned [as received] General Secretary of the Communist Party of China, President of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Zhao Ziyang received Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party [HSWP], secretary of the Central Committee, who is visiting Beijing.

At the talks, held in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, they examined the situation of relations between the two countries and two parties, and possible areas for their further development. They conducted an exchange of opinions on several topical issues of the international situation with particular respect to protection of international peace and the security of the peoples, as well as to the tasks involved in curbing the arms race.

In the name of the Central Committee of the HSWP and of Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Ferenc Havasi invited the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China to pay a visit to Hungary at a date that is mutually satisfactory. Zhao Ziyang issued a return invitation of Janos Kadar, general secretary of the HSWP.

Present at the meeting were Geza Kotai, member of the Central Committee of the HSWP, head of the Foreign Relations Department of the Central Committee, and Laszlo Ivan, Hungary's ambassador to China.

ECONOMIC TIES WITH SFRY REPUBLIC TO EXPAND

OW160720 Beijing XINHUA in English 0655 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade, January 15 (XINHUA) -- China's northeastern Heilongjiang Province and Yugoslavia's North Central Republic of Serbia agreed today to expand economic and trade cooperation.

During their talks, visiting Chinese Provincial Party Secretary, Sun Weiben, and Yugoslav Vice Premier, Milos Milosavljevic, agreed to boost long-term economic and trade cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, aiming to meet each other's needs and to strike an import-export balance.

In a summary of their talks, signed by Sun and Milosavljevic, who also heads the Yugoslav-Chinese Committee of Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, the two sides said they're ready to further scientific, technological and cultural ties.

Also signed was an accord on the mutually balanced exchange of goods between Heilongjiang and Serbia.

The Chinese provincial leader leaves for home today after an eight-day stay in Serbia.



LI XIANNIAN MEETS SYRIA'S KHADDAM IN SHANGHAI

OW171322 Beijing XINHUA in English 1307 GMT 17 Jan 87

[Text] Shanghai, January 17 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian met Syrian Vice-President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and his delegation here this afternoon.

Li extended a warm welcome to the Syrian visitors.

Khaddam said the Syrian Government and people treasure their friendship with the Chinese people. They will not forget the Chinese people's support to the Arab and Syrian peoples in their struggle against imperialism and Israeli aggression, he said.

Li expressed his satisfaction over the cooperation in the political, economic and cultural fields between the two countries over the past three decades.

Khaddam said cooperation between Syria and China, both Third World countries with a common goal, is very important.

Li reiterated China's support to the Arab and Palestinian peoples's just struggle, saying that the Palestinian people should regain their legitimate rights.

Li asked Khaddam to convey his regards to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

The guests were later honored at a dinner hosted by the Shanghai Municipal Government.

Khaddam and his delegation arrived in Shanghai from Guangzhou earlier this afternoon.

Concludes Visit

OW181342 Beijing XINHUA in English 1331 GMT 18 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, January 18 (XINHUA) -- Syrian Vice-President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and his delegation concluded their 7-day visit to China and left Shanghai for home via Guangzhou today by special plane.

ZIMBABWEAN PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES IN BEIJING

OW190116 Beijing XINHUA in English 0109 GMT 19 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, January 19 (XINHUA) -- Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe flew into Beijing this morning on a three-day unofficial visit here at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

He was greeted at the airport by Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Qi Huaiyuan, other Chinese officials as well as Zimbabwean and African diplomatic envoys.

A dinner in the prime minister's honour will be given by his Chinese counterpart Premier Zhao Ziyang this evening.

Tomorrow Mugabe is expected to have discussions with Chinese leaders Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang on issues of mutual interest.

#### Zhao on South Africa

OW191544 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 19 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, January 19 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said here this evening that China strongly condemns South African racist authorities for clinging to apartheid, suppressing the South African people and obstructing Namibia's independence.

Speaking at a banquet for the Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe who had arrived here this morning for an unofficial visit to China, Zhao said the South African authorities have carried out political intimidation, military intrusion and harassment and economic retaliation against Zimbabwe and other neighboring countries in a vain attempt to force them to cease their support for the just struggle of the people of South Africa and Namibia.

Zhao praised the gratifying progress made by the South African and Namibian people in their protracted and multi-form struggle.

"Zimbabwe and other African front-line countries have steadfastly supported the just cause of the people of South Africa and Namibia," Zhao said. "There is a new upsurge of support by the international community for the just struggle of the Southern African people."

The premier said the overall situation is now developing in a direction more and more favorable to the people of Southern Africa. "The abolition of the apartheid system and the realization of independence in Namibia accord with the trend of times and the desire of the people," he said. "Any act which runs counter to this historical trend is doomed to complete failure."

Zhao said: "The Chinese Government maintains that it was, is and will remain China's basic state policy to support the just struggle of the African people and strengthen the unity and cooperation with African countries."

Zhao reiterated that the Chinese Government and people firmly support the just struggles of the South African people against racism, of the Namibian people for national independence and of Zimbabwe and the other African front-line countries to safeguard state sovereignty and security.

The premier praised the Zimbabwean Government for pursuing a policy of nonalignment and playing an increasingly important role in international affairs.

Zhao said he fully shares Mugabe's view that there exist very special friendship and relations between China and Zimbabwe.

"It is the set policy of the Chinese Government to further consolidate and develop our friendship on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. This accords with the fundamental interests of our two peoples," he said.

"We are ready, together with the Zimbabwean Government, to continue to explore and open up new channels and new ways for the bilateral economic cooperation in the spirit of equality and mutual benefit and attainment of common development," he added.

I. 20 Jan 87

I 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

He also expressed his belief that with their joint efforts the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries will surely reach a new high.

In reply, Mugabe spoke highly of the special relations between Zimbabwe and China and stressed the need to continue to increase their cooperation in the noble and just spirit of South-South cooperation.

He condemned South Africa for its dual strategy of unleashing terror at home and engaging state-sponsored terrorism outside its frontiers.

"We will continue to defend ourselves and shall never allow South Africa's puppets to take over in Mozambique and Angola," he said.

Mugabe also pledged Zimbabwe's firm support to the people of South Africa and Namibia in their just struggles against the racist regime in Pretoria.

"The solution to the South African problem is the total dismantlement of the apartheid system," he stressed.

"The international community should exert pressure on the Pretoria regime if change in that country is to be hastened," he said.

"We, therefore," he said, "call on those countries with the capacity to influence change in South Africa to impose a total economic embargo in line with the numerous United Nations General Assembly resolutions."

"We call upon all countries to help the Namibians realize their long cherished goal of national independence," he said. "Lasting peace in Namibia can only be achieved by implementing United Nations General Assembly Resolution 435 (1978)."

Mugabe also condemned the conspiracy by Israel and its allies to liquidate the Palestine Liberation Organization.

He said the prolonged presence of foreign troops in Afghanistan and Kampuchea remains of great concern to Zimbabwe. "The people of these two countries should be allowed to exercise their right to self-determination free from any foreign influence and manipulation," he added.

He expressed the dismay of the Nonaligned Movement that no major breakthrough has been made in the field of nuclear arms reduction and disarmament.

He expressed the hope that current resumption of disarmament talks in Geneva will herald a new epoch of hope and lead to an agreed concrete program of disarmament.

Before the banquet, Zhao had a courtesy meeting with Mugabe.

Among those present at the meeting and banquet were Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and Minister of Metallurgical Industry Qi Yuanjing.

## Zhao on U.S., Soviet Issues

OW201140 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0810 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, January 20 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today economic and cultural exchanges between China and the Soviet Union have been expanded but no substantial improvement has been made in bilateral political relations because three main obstacles still remain.

Zhao made the remarks at the talks he held with Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe here this morning.

The "three main obstacles" are the stationing of large Soviet troops along the Sino-Mongolian and Sino-Soviet border, Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and Soviet support for Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea.

The Chinese premier said Sino-American relations have developed smoothly, but there are still differences on the Taiwan issue.

On the Kampuchean issue, Zhao noted the situation is favorable to the three parties of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government. Facing great economic difficulties, Vietnam could hardly hold up and has become more isolated internationally.

Zhao pointed out that the present international situation is still tense, but factors to prevent a war have kept increasing and it is possible to maintain world peace for a considerably long period of time.

"At present, the outstanding problem is that the two superpowers will not give up either confrontation or dialogue. In confrontation they never lose control while in dialogue they never give up contention."

Outlining the situation in Southern Africa, Mugabe voiced firm support to the just struggle of the people of South Africa and Namibia.

Reiterating China's consistent support to the Southern African people's just struggle, Zhao praised and supported the efforts made by Zimbabwe and the other frontline countries in supporting the national liberation movement, seeking peace, stability and cooperation in the area.

Discussing the international situation, Mugabe said, "Nonaligned countries issued a disarmament appeal last year at the Harare summit." At that time he called on the United States and the Soviet Union to take a serious attitude towards disarmament and the termination of nuclear tests.

The two leaders discussed a number of other international issues of mutual interest, expressed satisfaction at the smooth development of Sino-Zimbabwean relations, and agreed to work for still better cooperation between the two countries.

Zhao also spoke highly of Mugabe's positive contributions to the Nonaligned Movement.

Taking part in the 2-hour talks on the Zimbabwean side were Foreign Minister W. Mangwende, Minister of State E. Munangagwa, Minister of Local Governments and Urban and Rural Development E. Chikwore and Minister of Industry and Technology C. Ndhlovu.



On the Chinese side were State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, Deputy Chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army He Qizong, and Lu Xuejian, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

Speaks With Deng Xiaoping

OW200940 Beijing XINHUA in English 0845 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, January 20 (XINHUA) -- Senior Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping said here today that a country must base its socialist construction on its own conditions and formulate its policies in the light of these conditions.

Deng attributed China's successes in the past eight years to its efforts in proceeding from the country's actual conditions and self-reliance.

Deng, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, made these remarks at a meeting with Robert Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe, here today.

"Our goals now are realistic and practical. China's mistakes committed a few years ago were due to overdemanding and excessive speed, disregarding the country's realities," Deng told Mugabe.

He said that the Chinese policy of opening to the outside world and invigorating the domestic economy is aimed at shaking off poverty.

"The first step towards genuine political independence is to get rid of poverty and to this end, a country must base its economic and foreign policies on its realities and correct decisions," Deng stressed, adding that it must not place obstacles to its own development or isolate itself from the world.

"If there are any shortcomings in implementing our open policy," Deng said, "the main one is that China needs further opening."

Deng stressed that opening to the rest of the world will by no means affect China's socialist system because China's policies are correct.

"We also educate our people to adhere to the four cardinal principles, and one of them is adherence to the socialist road. And this provides a fundamental guarantee," he added.

Mugabe praised China for its policy of opening to the rest of the world, saying that this policy has already brought about marked results.

Deng and Mugabe also exchanged views on the situation in Southern Africa.

The senior Chinese leader reiterated that China will never change its stand in supporting the just struggle of the Southern African people.

Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and principal members of Mugabe's entourage were present on the occasion.



DOCUMENT NO 2 ON DENG OPPOSITION TO LIBERALIZATION

HK180203 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 18 Jan 87 p 1

[Report: "CPC Now Transmitting Document No 2"]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Jan -- According to reliable sources, the CPC Central Committee is now transmitting this year's Document No 2 to organizations at all levels. According to our information, transmission of the document began a few days ago. The content of the document is Chairman Deng Xiaoping's exposition of last September on opposing bourgeois liberalization; however, that speech was never previously transmitted in the form of a document. Now it is being reissued as a document.

## Deng Comments Cited

OW191042 Beijing XINHUA in English 1034 GMT 19 Jan 87

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Beijing, January 19 (XINHUA) -- A by-line article in today's "PEOPLE'S DAILY" reviews what senior party leader Deng Xiaoping said since 1979 about adhering to the four cardinal principles and combating bourgeois liberalization.

Deng's sayings were published in 1983 in the Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping.

The article calls these sayings a powerful ideological weapon to combat bourgeois liberalization.

According to the article, China's top leader, Deng Xiaoping, has been repeatedly stressing the need to combat bourgeois liberalization and to adhere to the four cardinal principles since 1979.

Here "the four cardinal principles" refer to adherence to the socialist road, the people's democratic dictatorship, the leadership by the Communist Party and Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. "Bourgeois liberalization" is a position opposing the four cardinal principles in favor of capitalism and total Westernization.

Early in March 1979, Deng reminded the party of an ideological trend doubting the four cardinal principles as the result of the pernicious influence of factionalism and anarchism that ran rampant during the Cultural Revolution, and he told party theorists that the four cardinal principles are fundamental prerequisites for the realization of the four modernizations and must be strictly followed ideologically and politically.

In January 1980, Deng pointed out: "The infiltration of bourgeois ideas into China is inevitable, so it is necessary to reaffirm China's hold on the four principles."

"Never shall we allow the worshiping of capitalist countries at the expense of national pride and dignity while learning advanced technology and management skills from them," the article quoted Deng as saying.

At that time, he pointed out that there were in China remnants of the Jiang Qing anti-party clique, new bad elements and criminals, counter-revolutionary elements who had kept illicit relations with outside forces and spies from Taiwan and carried out clandestine activities as well as the so-called "democrats" who openly opposed the socialist system and the leadership by the Communist Party. "These people," he said, "under certain circumstances, may gang up to become a destructive force that might cause big disturbances and losses, and it happened in 1979 and it might happen in the future."

In August of the same year, Deng said: "It is utterly wrong to lose confidence in socialism, thinking socialism is inferior to capitalism, just because there have been some mistakes in the socialist construction and revolution."

In December 1980 and July 1981, Deng said: "Some people associated with illegal organizations have been very active and on many occasions have taken the liberty to air views against the party and socialism under the guise of other names."

He pointed out that what some people said far outdid the anti-socialist views in 1957 in terms of seriousness. "In a word," he said, "they are trying to get rid of socialism and the party's leadership in exchange for bourgeois liberalization, and this is a dangerous signal, which must put the party and the society on their guard."

According to the article, his criticism against bourgeois liberalization continued to 1986 when the party adopted the resolution on promoting socialist ideology and culture.

While criticizing bourgeois liberalization, Deng has repeatedly stressed the superiority of socialism and given a scientific analysis of the problem of democracy.

He said that China's backwardness in both economy and technology was not caused by the socialist system but by history and by imperialism and feudalism before the Communist Party came to power and the establishment of New China and the socialist revolution have greatly shortened economic gaps between China and the developed capitalist countries, adding that capitalism can never shake off the super profits of millionaires, exploitation and plunder and from economic crises.

He went further, saying that China is not backward in every aspect of the economy and culture and developed countries are not advanced in every aspect of technology and management."

"Our system, which is not perfect, is better than the capitalist system where 'the law of the jungle' and the idea of getting benefit at the expense of others prevails," the article quoted Deng as saying.

Concerning the four principles, Deng has said: "The key is the Communist Party's leadership, and there would not be a socialist China without the party." "If there were no party, there would have been no revolution and the founding of the People's Republic of China."

We should hold to the principle that China and its socialist construction and modernization should be under the party's leadership, and to lose this principle means disorder and division in the country and failure to realize the four modernizations," Deng has said in his selected works.

In an essay on socialist democracy Deng said: "Along with socialism, democracy and modernization must develop in a systematic way, but the development of democracy never means abandoning the proletarian dictatorship in favor of those elements hostile to socialism."

In the same essay Deng added: "The democracy the Chinese people are demanding is socialist democracy or people's democracy, but not bourgeois individual democracy." Deng was also cited as saying: "Talking abstractly about democracy without concern for the four cardinal principles will inevitably lead to extreme democratization and anarchism, the utter destruction of China's political stability and unity and complete failure in realizing the country's four modernizations."

"If this happens, China will be thrown back to darkness, disorder, and division and the Chinese people will be completely hopeless," Deng said.

Deng also pointed out: "Realization of democracy and improvement of the legal system cannot be only a free airing of views, as in the Great Leap Forward in 1958, but we should achieve our goals under the party's systematic leadership; otherwise, modernization, democracy and socialism will be harmed."

On many previous occasions Deng criticized those who were weak and incompetent in combating bourgeois liberalization and warned those who refused to admit the existence of the trend of bourgeois liberalization in the party and even went so far as to support those ideas directly or indirectly."

"No party member, let alone a party's theorist, is allowed to waver, even slightly, on this fundamental stand," Deng said.

According to the article, Deng has repeatedly emphasized strengthening party discipline, and has said: "We will never allow the spread of inconfident, discontent opinions against the party's policy and line."

"Each party member should abide by the party's Constitution and be politically in line with the party's Central Committee, and any member breaking this stand will be dealt with by party discipline," Deng said.

To those writers, artists and theorists among the party members: "We should first ask them to abide by party discipline, and if the party does not discipline its members, how can it lead the masses?" Deng asked. Deng also described the bourgeois multi-partyism as "the product of internal strife of the bourgeoisie, saying neither represent the interests of the laboring people. He urged the media to inculcate the four principles into the minds of the people and make it their fundamental task so as to enhance young people's socialist consciousness to improve the stability and unity of the country.

#### ZHAO ZIYANG REPORTEDLY CRITICIZES HU YAOBANG

HK191340 Hong Kong AFP in English 1326 GMT 19 Jan 87

[Excerpt] Beijing, Jan 19 (AFP) -- New Communist Party chief Zhao Ziyang has implicitly criticised his predecessor Hu Yaobang for going too far in advocating political reform, informed East European sources said here Monday.

Mr Zhao, who is also premier, made the remarks Sunday in talks with visiting Hungarian number three Ferenc Havasi, the sources said.

One Hungarian diplomat present at the meeting quoted Mr Zhao as saying the former party secretary general, who resigned on Friday, had shown weakness in the face of the appearance of bourgeois tendencies in the country.

The Chinese leadership said in the middle of last year that it was planning political reforms, but Mr Zhao indicated that Mr Hu had gone too far in promoting such ideas, the East European sources said.

But Mr Zhao also told Mr Havasi that China would continue its open door policy, increasing rather than curbing economic, financial and technical cooperation with foreign countries.

Informed Asian sources here said that relations between Mr Hu and Mr Zhao had deteriorated in recent years, particularly in the past six months, as they disagreed increasingly on fundamental questions of party ideology.

Mr Hu had been calling for swifter political reform, while Mr Zhao was against this idea, they added.

A statement issued by the Politburo when Mr Hu resigned as party secretary general on Friday said he had made mistakes on major questions and had violated the principle of collective party leadership.

Analysts here said that the latter phrase suggested that Mr Hu had distanced himself from other senior leadership figures.

He had also given tacit support to a tendency to freer public debate which emerged last year, but is now the target of a campaign against "bourgeois liberalization" in the wake of student protests for greater freedom and democracy last month, Western diplomats say here.

China announced Monday that a leading scientist had been expelled from the Communist Party for inciting student unrest and advocating "bourgeois liberalization," the official NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY (NCNA) said.

Mr Zhao meanwhile moved to reassure intellectuals, saying that "we will not change our policy of respecting knowledge, treasuring talented people and giving full play to the enthusiasm and creativeness of intellectuals in socialist construction."

However, informed East European sources here said at least 10 other intellectuals had been blacklisted and forbidden to write in the official press and were likely to face punishment.

Mr Zhao stressed that the campaign against bourgeois liberalization would not develop into a political movement and that "leftist" practices of the past would not be repeated, newspapers said, in an apparent reference to the Cultural Revolution (1966-76).

It was the first time Mr Zhao had used the term "bourgeois liberalization" since the campaign was launched last month.



1. 20 Jan 87

K 5

CHINA  
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

He also said that Mr Hu's departure "will not affect our line and policies but will enable us to implement them more correctly." [passage omitted on background information]

HU 'JOVIAL' DURING LAST PUBLIC APPEARANCE

HK170435 Hong Kong AFP in English 0431 GMT 17 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, Jan 17 (AFP) -- Hu Yaobang, who resigned Friday as general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, was smiling and jovial during his last public appearance here on December 29, apparently unaware of his imminent fate, a witness said.

Mr Hu seemed relaxed and in good humor as he bantered with an AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE correspondent while waiting to meet for talks at party headquarters here with the First Secretary of the French Socialist Party, Lionel Jospin.

Mr Jospin said after the meeting that he and Mr Hu had discussed recent student demonstrations in France and China in a calm atmosphere.

He added that Mr Hu had not seemed particularly nervous or worried about the student protests that touched 150 campuses in 17 Chinese cities last month.

It was the next day, December 30, that Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping criticized Mr Hu's attitude to the student unrest, at a meeting of the party Politburo, Western diplomats said.

Mr Hu disappeared from public view after his meeting with Mr Jospin, fueling rumors that he was in political trouble.

Officials said he could not meet with visitors because he was unwell.

PRC SOURCES NOTE HU YAOBANG 'RAN RECKLESSLY'

OW170813 Tokyo KYODO in English 0737 GMT 17 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, Jan 17 KYODO -- China has failed to maintain a troika system because Hu Yaobang "ran recklessly" as general secretary of the Communist Party, according to Chinese sources.

An expanded meeting of the Chinese Communist Party Politburo issued a communique Friday saying that it had accepted the offer of resignation Hu made in connection with recent student demonstrations for democracy.

Under the troika system, senior leader Deng Xiaoping was supposed to be at the helm as chairman of the party's Central Advisory Commission, with Hu as party general secretary and Zhao Ziyang as premier to support Deng.

But the sources said the system failed because Hu alone "ran recklessly" and formed his own faction.

The expanded party session Friday was essentially a meeting to dismiss Hu as party head.



Although the Deng-Hu-Zhao trio appeared to be in unity from outside, criticism of Hu became conspicuous as early as last summer when party officials met to prepare for a general meeting of the party Central Committee in September.

The sources [words indistinct] and Zhao were first at variance around 1985 when Hu allegedly assembled Politburo member Hu Qili and young members associated with the defunct Communist Youth League and formed his own faction.

Zhao reportedly complained of Hu's "right-leaning" party affairs, which was not compatible with the premier's fixed administrative policies.

The sources said that when Deng and Zhao planned to tighten grips on the political and economic fields in the implementation of the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1986-1990) amid the stringent national financial situation in the spring of 1986, Hu conversely set forth a liberalization policy in the areas of culture and philosophy.

The sources said Hu appointed economic scholars to responsible positions who attached more importance to "stimulus consumption" than the planned socialist economy.

As a result, the sources explained, a trend toward "bourgeois liberalization" spread.

At the conference [words indistinct] party conservatives and Liberation Army leaders criticized Hu and his supporters for opposing leftists and not rightists.

The sources said the criticism led to a [words indistinct] conservative-reformist confrontation at the general session of the party Central Committee in September last year.

They said until the preparatory meeting last summer, Deng Xiaoping thought of retiring at the 13th party congress scheduled for October this year and giving to Hu the post of chairman of the party Central Advisory Commission.

However, Yang Shangkun, a Politburo member and permanent vice chairman of the Communist Party Central Military Commission, reportedly opposed the idea and instead asked Deng to remain active.

The sources said Deng began criticizing Hu after the general assembly of the party's Central Committee last fall because Hu did not take any action against "bourgeois liberalization."

Deng's criticisms included his critical remarks against Hu's habit of revealing his own views as well as China's domestic and foreign policies, which were not supposed to be disclosed, to visiting foreign dignitaries.

The sources said Deng told Hu to resign even before Chinese university students took to the streets in December, but Hu refused.

They said as far as Deng was concerned the liberalization movement was a litmus test to measure the stance taken by Hu and other reform leaders.

Hu and Hu Qili reportedly indicated their understanding of the student demonstrations at the beginning.

Meanwhile, Premier Zhao refrained from making any careless statements.

Deng brought together Hu, Zhao, Hu Qili, and Deputy Premiers Wan Li and Li Peng for a December 30 meeting after deciding to fire Hu as party general secretary.

At the meeting Deng lashed out at Hu for his responsibility as a member of the leadership in allowing the student demonstrations and took him to task for not publicizing the party's four principles -- support of socialism and of the Communist Party, maintaining the people's democratic dictatorship and adhering to Marxist-Leninist and Maoist thought.

The Central Committee summoned local party officials to meetings in Beijing from late December to early January for a campaign against Hu.

In early January Hu reportedly made his first self-criticism but Deng Liqun, director of the Research Center of the Secretariat, and others bitterly attacked him for making insufficient self-criticism.

The sources said Zhao called the party Secretariat into session on January 3 and instructed the purge of [words indistinct] [Fang] Lizhi and others. They added that Hu's dismissal and Zhao's appointment as acting party general secretary was decided at that stage.

#### TA KUNG PAO ON HU YAOBANG RESIGNATION

HK180430 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 18 Jan 87 p 3

["Review of the Week" by Kung Yao-wen (7895 5069 2429): "Hu Yaobang's Resignation Will Not Affect Reform and Opening Up"]

[Text] The Meeting's Communique Explains All the Points [subhead]

The CPC Central Committee Political Bureau has issued a communique after an enlarged meeting, announcing that Hu Yaobang's resignation of the position as the general secretary of the CPC Central Committee has been accepted and Zhao Ziyang has been unanimously elected as acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee; and that these two decisions will be submitted to the next plenary session of the CPC Central Committee for retroactive ratification. The enlarged meeting has also decided that Hu Yaobang will retain his posts as member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and of its Standing Committee.

Hu Yaobang made a self-criticism at the meeting. The communique of the meeting said that he had violated the party's principle of collective leadership and committed mistakes with regard to some major political principles during his term of office as the general secretary of the CPC Central Committee. Apparently these mistakes mainly refer to his failure to adopt a resolute attitude toward the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization in the recent period and to promptly stop students from making trouble in December last year.

This important event, which has caused a great shock both at home and abroad, is now arousing various responses in the world. As expected, people abroad are concerned about a few questions: Will this event affect the ongoing reform of the economic and political structures of China? Will China draw back from its program of opening up to the outside world? Will this make foreign businessmen hesitate in investing in the country? People abroad also regard the current development of the political situation in China as a struggle for power between the reformists and the conservative faction and, based on this assumption, they are making various speculations and deductions.

Overseas Chinese are of course deeply concerned about this personnel change in the top leadership of the CPC central authorities.

#### The Open Policy Is Irreversible [subhead]

There is no doubt that Beijing has been expecting since the very beginning that Hu Yaobang's resignation would arouse various responses among Overseas Chinese. Central leaders in Beijing have repeatedly emphasized: The policies of reform and opening up to the outside world will never be changed. This is not a mere statement to pacify the people but a natural conclusion drawn from the irreversible fact that tremendous successes have been achieved in the past 7-odd years since the introduction of the reform and opening up policies. The 1 billion Chinese people will not tolerate any change in this policy either. U.S. and Japanese Government sources have also pointed out: China's 7 year-old reform and opening up program has been proved to be a great success, and nobody can reverse such an economic outcome. What is more, a common understanding has been established within the CPC realizing the necessity of opening up to the outside world. Thus it can be seen that China's foreign policy will not possibly be changed.

Here we can focus our attention on two facts: First, Hu Yaobang has only resigned his position as the general secretary of the party while retaining his posts as member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and of its Standing Committee. In other words, he will continue to have a say in the decisionmaking process of the CPC Central Committee. Despite his resignation, Hu's achievements made during his term of office as general secretary have been recognized. This shows the unity within the CPC top leadership. The situation is by no means comparable to the case of the "Cultural Revolution" when disputes were arbitrarily classified as struggle between the two classes and between the two lines and people holding different opinions were persecuted mercilessly. On the contrary, Hu Yaobang's resignation is rather a fact proving that there is a possibility for top leading cadres to be demoted or promoted. This is the very policy on cadre reshuffle that the CPC central authorities are currently pursuing.

#### Zhao Ziyang Is a Typical Man of Action [subhead]

Second, Zhao Ziyang, who is going to act as general secretary, is a leader who has achieved great success in implementing the reform and opening up policies. His new appointment indicates in itself that the reform and opening up policies will not possibly be changed.

Foreign news agencies and press have called Zhao Ziyang a typical man of action, citing the achievements that he has made in the reform in the administrative and economic structures and in other fields since 1975 when he displayed his talent in initiating an agricultural reform in Sichuan and later during his term of office as premier of the State Council in place of Hua Guofeng. [paragraph continues]



Zhao Ziyang has introduced enterprise reform, encouraged enterprises to boldly seek profits, promoted lateral economic association, advocated that coastal cities be first opened up to the outside world to boost the development of inland provinces and regions at different levels, and set forth a policy of dividing the whole country into several large economic zones. All these operations launched by Zhao since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee have proved to be great successes. Therefore, one can be sure that Zhao, as the acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, will be able to handle his job with ease and smoothly push forward the Seventh 5-year Plan and the four modernizations program, and the reform and opening up policies laid down by the central authorities will not be affected.

#### More Attention Will Be Devoted to the Ideological Field [subhead]

The change will be that from now on more attention will be devoted to the ideological field. More articles are to be written and published to criticize the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization that emerged around the end of last year when students demonstrated in the streets. A principle will be stressed in the reform and opening up of the press; namely, the process must be carried out under the party's leadership and the "four cardinal principles." Even the policy of letting a hundred schools of thought contend will be put under the guidance of the four cardinal principles. Opinions may vary among intellectuals regarding the attitude toward this guideline, as they have had experience with cultural exchange between China and foreign countries for 7 years. Many intellectuals who have travelled abroad on fact-finding tours or studies or who have worked in foreign countries have had some experience with the democratic system of the West. They may, of course, have different opinions.

Strengthening the political and ideological work for intellectuals and college students presents a long-term and meticulous task. Backlash and harsh criticism or the practice of putting labels on others, which are reminiscent of the "mass criticism" practiced in the past, cannot help to solve any problem. A cautious and rational attitude is indeed needed. Above all, as the communique of the Political Bureau's enlarged meeting put it: It is necessary to "continue to develop socialist democracy and perfect the socialist legal system. May the whole party and the people throughout the country unite as one and continue to strive hard." So long as democracy and the legal system are developing, it will be possible to unite the people of the whole country to strive for the magnificent goal of national construction under the leadership of the party.

#### EFFECT OF HU RESIGNATION ON OPEN POLICY CONSIDERED

OW161551 Tokyo KYODO in English 1521 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, Jan 16 KYODO -- China announced Hu Yaobang's resignation as Communist Party general secretary Friday, sparking doubts about the future of senior leader Deng Xiaoping's open-door policies.

Zhao Ziyang will take over as acting general secretary, while concurrently continuing in his present post as premier, according to a Politburo announcement carried by the official XINHUA NEWS AGENCY.

The announcement put an end to widespread speculation about Hu's political position, which emerged after he skipped an appointment with Japan's Liberal-Democratic Party [LDP] Secretary General Noboru Takeshita Tuesday. "Fatigue from overwork" was cited as the reason at the time.



The announcement said Hu will retain his membership on the Standing Committee of the Politburo. Nevertheless, he has undoubtedly lost much of his influence, diplomatic sources here said.

Hu's resignation might mean a possible comeback of communist hardline policies, some diplomatic sources said.

Led by Chen Yun, head of the party Central Commission for Disciplinary Inspection, the hardliners may gain sufficient strength to serve a major blow to the promoters of economic and political reforms, they said.

The Politburo communique said: "At an enlarged Politburo session, held Friday, Hu made a self-criticism of his mistakes on major issues of political principle in violation of the party's principle of collective leadership."

"Participants in the meeting gave Hu a serious and comradely criticism....," it said.

The Politburo communique did not specify what mistakes Hu had made.

The session unanimously agreed to accept Hu's resignation and elected Premier Zhao Ziyang as acting general secretary, the announcement said.

According to Chinese sources, Deng has been critical of Hu for mishandling a wave of pro-democracy demonstrations which has hit major cities since late last year.

Hu, widely regarded as the leader of the reform-oriented group within the party, was reported under fire for failing to take a resolute stance against the concept of bourgeois liberalism.

He is known to have made efforts to cool anti-Japanese sentiments in 1984 in the wake of controversy over Japanese history textbooks which China and South Korea said played down Japan's wartime atrocities.

Supreme leader Deng Xiaoping's open-door policies may suffer a setback as Hu came to power with Deng's strong backing, some analysts say.

In addition to Hu, Vice Premier Wan Li, Politburo member Hu Qili, and Zhu Houze, head of the party Propaganda Department, are also under fire for taking an improper stance toward the student demonstrations and bourgeois liberalism, Chinese sources noted.

Chen Yun's Discipline Inspection Commission has issued a nationwide notice urging resistance against those who run counter to the so-called "unshakeable principles" -- "the socialist road," "proletarian dictatorship," "Communist Party leadership" and "Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought," they noted.

Secretary General Takeshita of Japan's ruling IDP who met with Deng Tuesday, said Thursday that Deng appeared to have fallen into a dilemma over how to promote his open-door policies while maintaining the socialist system.

In the meeting, Deng stressed the need to take some action to correct what he called a soft line against those who depart from the socialist system.

The communique said 18 Politburo and four Secretariat members were among those who attended the Politburo session.

The reshuffle "shall be submitted to the next plenary session of the Central Committee for confirmation," it said, without specifying when such a session will be convened.

Hu first came into the national spotlight in 1981 when he took over the chairmanship of the Communist Party from Hua Guofeng, who was first demoted to a vice party chairmanship and then removed from the Politburo a year later.

Hu was accused of committing "leftist mistakes," a charge opposite to that of "bourgeois liberalism" currently being levelled against "some members of the party" and perhaps against Hu.

Hu assumed the title of party secretary general in September 1982 and together with Premier Zhao Ziyang has vigorously pursued the nation's "open-door" policy under Deng's tutelage.

Hu is a close friend of Japan's Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, and his ouster has triggered concern in Japan about the future of Sino-Japanese relations.

Hu last met Nakasone this past November when the Japanese leader paid a visit to Beijing to lay the cornerstone of a new Japan-China youth center, a symbol of Sino-Japanese cooperation.

Vice Premier Tian Jiyun told Japanese Ambassador to Beijing Yosuke Nakae Friday night there will be no change in Sino-Japanese ties.

Tian, scheduled to visit Japan Sunday, told Nakae Hu's leadership involved problems that went beyond the issue of student demonstrations, Japanese officials said.

About 5,000 students took to the streets in Hefei, Anhui Province, on December 5 calling for democracy and freedom, kicking off a wave of student unrest.

The demonstrations spread to Shanghai, Beijing, Tianjin and other major cities toward the yearend.

Vice Premier Wan was reported to have visited Hefei for a dialogue with college administrators and students on December 22.

Leading pro-democracy proponents Professor Fang Lizhi and writers Lin Binhuan and Wang Ruowang were expelled from the Communist Party on January 8.

Deng Xiaoping, in a meeting with Japan's LDP Secretary General Takeshita Tuesday, singled out the three by name as "bad elements" fanning students to go against the Communist Party in favor of Western-style capitalist ideologies.

REACTION REPORTED TO HU YAOBANG RESIGNATION

## PRC Public Opinion

HK170942 Hong Kong AFP in English 0924 GMT 17 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, Jan 17 (AFP) — Public opinion here Saturday to the resignation of Hu Yaobang as general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) ranged from indifference to concern, while the official press warned party members to "resist and oppose decadent ideas."

Some students and academics were worried that Mr Hu's resignation Friday as head of the 40 million-strong party could signal a crackdown on intellectuals, but others believed that the appointment of Premier Zhao Ziyang as acting general secretary indicated that political purges would not go too far.

"It's quite clear to me. (China's top leader) Deng Xiaoping, in order to save his reforms, was forced to sacrifice Hu Yaobang to the conservatives who wanted his scalp," said one young woman graduate.

"It seems a bit of a farce, and a bad omen for the intellectuals," she added, because Mr Hu had placed a key role in winning the trust of China's intellectuals.

Mr Hu was forced to resign for having allowed liberalization among China's intelligentsia during the past year, analysts said, when they were encouraged to air unprecedentedly daring ideas not only on cultural affairs, but also on the party and Marxism.

A young worker questioned about the leadership change shrugged her shoulders and said: "I don't know what to say, it has nothing to do with me. All is decided by the powers above."

Meanwhile the party newspaper the PEOPLE'S DAILY continued a campaign against "bourgeois liberalism" by publishing an article by party veteran party Bo Yibo, considered a conservative.

He called for "unremitting efforts to intensify education of party members in the party's rudiments," and added that party members should improve their capacity to "resist and oppose decadent ideas" and "spiritual corruption."

Mr Hu's departure and the anti-bourgeois liberalisation campaign have come in the wake of student demonstrations for greater democracy and freedom which swept across 150 campuses in at least 18 Chinese cities in December and early January.

Most students questioned here were puzzled and regretted the departure of Mr Hu, whom they praised for his promotion of the country's reforms.

"Hu Yaobang had done a lot for the reforms. So why not let him carry on working," said one student.

"It's a setback for China," said a third-year student, but several students were cheered by the appointment as acting general secretary of Mr Zhao, who is regarded as a firm reformist.

"With Zhao, we are at least assured that the political purges won't go too far," said one student.

A young professor in contemporary art here feared that the demise of Mr Hu boded ill for the country's intellectuals, however.

Many passers-by questioned on the streets of the capital did not even know the name of their new party chief, but most agreed that if the party was responsible for the move it was in the interests of the country's stability.

"If the party has decided this, it is to avoid disorder and is quite justified. Stability comes before everything else," a young Beijing woman said with conviction.

The GUANGMING DAILY urged the need to "eradicate spiritual pollution" -- the second time in a week that the official press had resurrected a term connected with a 1983 campaign.

The campaign against spiritual pollution, which condemned "Western" ideas ranging from sexual freedom to fashion, was ended after a few months as the reformists feared it would call into question the country's reforms themselves.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY also carried an article stressing that if party members could not show firm discipline the country risked being rocked by another Cultural Revolution (1966-1976).

Indicating that some party members had advocated a multi-party system and tried to spread the gospel of "bourgeois liberty," to "introduce capitalism in China," the daily added that party members could only express their ideas within the limits of the party political line and on appropriate occasions.

#### Student Response 'Cool'

HK190707 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 19 Jan 87 p 2

[Special dispatch: "Cool Response to Hu Yaobang's Fall; Shanghai Student Unrest Will Not Erupt Again"]

[Text] It has been reported that because student unrest infuriated the reformers and conservatives in China, Hu Yaobang resigned as general secretary of the CPC Central Committee. There appeared to be cool response to Hu's fall among the students of Shanghai's Jiaotong and Tongji Universities where student unrest once took place. A spokesman from the Jiaotong University authorities and a student from Tongji University said that there had been not any strong response so far and it seemed that student unrest would not erupt again because of Hu's fall.

A third-year student from Shanghai's Tongji University who was identified as Wang, majoring in construction engineering, said yesterday that the students in his the university were taken by surprise when learning from a radio broadcast at night on the day before yesterday about Hu Yaobang's resignation as general secretary of the Central Committee, but there was no strong response to the news.

The student maintained that the possibility of students once again taking to the streets for marches because of Hu's resignation was very slim, partly because in the sentiments of the students had gradually become calm in the last few days and partly because they were busy preparing for school examinations. Since vacation starts on 21 January, the students from all parts of the country are anxious to return home to celebrate the Spring Festival.



The Jiaotong University Authorities Express Their Support for the Communique on Hu's Resignation [subhead]

The student said: The central documents on opposing bourgeois liberalization have been transmitted to the students through the various departments of universities, but the university authorities did not organize the students to discuss them.

The student pointed out that apart from the university authorities, people of the older generation throughout the country seem to disagree with the student marches and demonstrations that took place and, moreover, the older generation had experienced the Great Cultural Revolution. Therefore, their opinions warrant deep thought. The students have now begun some reflection and are convinced that both the university authorities and the students should seek appropriate channels in the future to reflect the wishes of the students and to collect their opinions.

Zhang Guohua, deputy head of the office of the Shanghai Jiaotong University CPC Committee, indicated that before the radio stations broadcast the news of Hu Yaobang's resignation, the university authorities reminded the students that there would be important news to announce through radio stations. The student were very concerned about the news, with many watching television and listening to the radio. However, the response to the news was basically calm.

In Zhang Guohua's view, in terms of the university's present situation, it seems impossible that student unrest will erupt once again because of Hu Yaobang's resignation. He was convinced that after the school examinations were over, the students would all return home to celebrate the Spring Festival rather than stay at the university to engage in activities.

Zhang Guohua went on to say: The university authorities support the communique of the CPC Central Committee on Hu Yaobang's resignation. After the Spring Festival vacation is over, the authorities will organize the students to discuss the question of opposing bourgeois liberalization.

#### Hong Kong Reaction

HK170213 [Editorial report] On 17 January, Hong Kong's two largest English-language dailies, the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST and the HONGKONG STANDARD both carried reports and comment on the resignation of CPC Secretary General Hu Yaobang on 16 January. A report in the HONGKONG STANDARD in English on page one from their correspondent Yau Shing-mu in Beijing said Hu was being held responsible for the student protests. An unnamed source said: "The student unrest is the tip of an iceberg. The ideological weakening did not come about all of a sudden. It has already plagued the circles of theorists, academics, and writers. Moreover, when the protests broke out they were not properly handled to prevent them spreading and intensifying." In a reference to Hu the source added: "The violation of the collective leadership means disregarding advice from other leaders and making decisions on his own."

In another page one report in the STANDARD on reaction to the resignation, by Chalina Chung, local political leaders and observers were cited as saying that the resignation "would have an impact on Hong Kong people's confidence in China." The report added: "Most commentators said Hong Kong people put much faith on China's elder statesman, Deng Xiaoping, and as long as he was still in power Hong Kong people need not worry." The report cited the editor-in-chief of the monthly magazine CHIUSHIH NIENTAI, Mr Lee Yee, who said "the incident showed that China was not functioning according to its legal system."

A member of the Basic Law Consultative Committee, Mr Li Kai-ming, said that as long as Deng Xiaoping held the reins of power, there would not be great changes in China's internal and external policy.

A page seven commentary in the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST by David Chen said: "Mr Hu Yaobang's resignation as head of the world's largest Communist Party is a great blow to progressive elements in China and could well set back the clock of reform by five to 10 years.

"It is sad that such a vigorous leader had to step down after an illustrious and turbulent career.

"It is also sad that Mr Deng Xiaoping agreed to the demise of one of his strongest supporters. Mr Hu's stepping down was abrupt, even by Chinese standards.

"But in Chinese chess there is a tactic that calls for the sacrifice of the castle to save the king. It appears Mr Deng made that move to preserve something even more important: what has been accomplished over the past eight years.

"In showing once again how ruthless he can be, Mr Deng had no alternative.

"Almost all of the elderly veterans were critical of the recent student unrest and what they perceived to be Mr Hu's encouragement of, or at any rate his inability to forestall, the spread of 'bourgeois liberalism'.

"The days preceding Mr Hu's resignation were confusing. The whole party and government machinery ground almost to a halt.

"His departure from the post of general secretary will not necessarily make things any easier.

"The blow to the morale of the younger leaders, whom he has patiently groomed, is immeasurable.

"Many of them once worked with him in the Communist Youth League and share similar outlooks and aspirations. For several years they have looked to him as their mentor and he has given them full support.

"Although Mr Hu still retains his other posts -- as a member of the Politburo and its Standing Committee -- he will at best be a lame duck and can no longer exert the influence he once did as second only to Mr Deng Xiaoping.

"The young leaders have been relying on Mr Hu's prestige and clout to consolidate their positions against a formidable array of opponents disdainful of their departure from orthodox Marxism.

"It is likely that now the axe will fall on many of his followers. Already on the list of victims is the head of the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee, Mr Zhu Houze.

"More heads will roll now that their protector is immobilised.

"With the 13th National Party Congress still nine months away, the conservative elements will do everything to consolidate and exploit the weakness of the reformist camp now bared by Mr Hu's resignation. The party hierarchy has repeatedly stressed that the stability of the nation is of supreme importance. However, Mr Hu's resignation, rather than ensuring the stability Mr Deng desires, could have the opposite effect.

"The months ahead will be uncertain and confused for China as the leadership sorts itself out for the next party congress. There is no definite sign that order will return to the political scene.

"If it does not, the country will be groping for the elusive element of confidence, without which it cannot be at the forefront of advanced nations as the leadership hopes."

In a page one report, the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST cited the following reaction from newly appointed Hong Kong Governor General Sir David Wilson in which he said: "I follow the developments in China with great interest, but these matters are the internal affairs of China. It would be wrong of me at this stage to comment publicly or to give my analysis of them." Regarding the possible impact of the resignation on Hong Kong he said: "The assurances are contained in the Joint Declaration that give clear cut assurances on the continuity of the way of life and the systems for 50 years after 1997." PAI SHING Editor-in-Chief Hu Chu-jen said the resignation reflected the strength of the conservative camp in the Chinese leadership. He said Deng Xiaoping was under heavy pressure from conservatives to hold somebody responsible for "bourgeois liberalization." He added that if Deng did not make Hu a scape-goat it might have been possible he would have had to step down himself. He said Deng probably thought that Hu's resignation was the best strategy to ease conservative pressure. He noted that how Hong Kong and China would be affected would depend upon what further course the conservatives would take. "Hu Chu-jen said he believed Chinese Students would not stage more demonstrations as they realized that their action may have undesirable effects on the introduction of reforms."

Managing editor of CHIUSHIH NIENTAI Mr Fong So, said Deng was under pressure to sack Hu but that he had succeeded in securing another of his proteges, Premier Zhao Ziyang, to stay in the top position. Fong added that he expected political reforms would halt and repercussions would be felt in the economic sector. "Some bold measures, such as turning state and collective controlled enterprises into share holding companies would be stopped" he added. The report also cited the reaction of Xu Si-min, publisher of CHING PAO, who said "the changeover was relatively mild" given the fact Mr Zhao was a reformist leader.

#### DENG XIAOPING REAFFIRMS OPENING-UP POLICY

HK200957 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0844 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Report by correspondent Li Wei (2621 0251): "Deng Xiaoping Reaffirms That China Will Not Change Its Policy of Opening Up to the Outside World"

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jan (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee, reaffirmed this morning that China will not change its policy of opening up to the outside world.

He told Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe that, if there should be any shortcomings in opening up to the outside world, they are chiefly manifested in the fact the door has not been opened wide enough.

Deng Xiaoping pointed out: Opening the country to the outside world will never affect China's socialist system. He said by way of explanation: This is because China has a correct policy. In addition to that, we educate the people in upholding the four cardinal principles, one of which is adherence to the socialist road, thus providing a fundamental guarantee.

Deng Xiaoping stressed that opening the country to the outside world and invigorating the domestic economy are both aimed at shaking off poverty. The first step in gaining genuine political independence is to shake off poverty.

Deng Xiaoping said: To shake off poverty, it is necessary to base our economic and foreign policies on our own practical conditions and the correctness of our policies. We should not create obstacles by staying aloof from the world. Moreover, we should not act with undue haste in developing the country.

Deng Xiaoping said that the chief reason for China's successes in the past 8 years is that it has based itself on its reality and its own efforts.

Deng Xiaoping said: China's objectives are both practical and realistic. China's mistakes in the past few years lie in setting excessively high demands and departing from China's reality. In building socialism we should base ourselves on the actual conditions in our own country and formulate our policies accordingly.

Deng Xiaoping also indicated that China's support for the just struggle of the people in Southern Africa is consistent and will never change.

Mugabe spoke highly of China's policy of opening up to the outside world, saying: "This policy has produced very notable results."

The 1-hour meeting was held in the Fujian Room of the Great Hall of the People.

#### 'SOFT' CPC CULTURAL POLICY BLAMED FOR UNREST

OW200307 Tokyo KYODO in English 0255 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, Jan 20 KYODO -- A national meeting of China's senior cultural affairs officials called by the Culture Ministry decided to take tougher measures against "bourgeois liberalization," Chinese Government sources said Tuesday.

Analysts said the move could lead to a large-scale campaign to control cultural activities in China for reasons of socialist ideology.

The government sources also said cultural administrative authorities have already started an investigation to detect "problem works" created in recent years.



The ministry convened the meeting in Beijing Saturday, a day after Hu Yaobang resigned as Chinese Communist Party general secretary over the student movement for democracy.

In line with the party leadership's instructions, delegates at the meeting confirmed their opposition to "bourgeois liberalization" and their determination to uphold socialistic principles.

The meeting attributed the spread of "bourgeois liberalization" in China primarily to the party's "soft" cultural policy and stressed the need to tighten cultural administration against "liberalization."

#### GOVERNORS, MAYORS HOLD MEETING IN BEIJING

HK200600 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 20 Jan 87 p 1

[Report: "National Meeting of Provincial Governors and Mayors Closes in Beijing"]

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jan -- According to a reliable source, a 6-day national meeting of provincial governors and mayors closed today. The meeting discussed the country's work plan for this year, the issue of opposing bourgeois liberalization, and other topics.

Several national meetings of provincial governors and mayors are usually held every year according to actual needs, mainly to deal with problems of national importance. It is reported that this meeting was longer than usual. Apart from discussing the work plan, the participants also studied some documents issued by the central authorities on opposing bourgeois liberalization and the student unrest.

#### Concern Over Liberalization

HK200930 Hong Kong AFP in English 0920 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, Jan 20 (AFP) -- Provincial governors and mayors met here for six days to review last month's student unrest in China, informed Chinese sources said Tuesday.

The meeting, which finished Monday, also studied the political repercussions of Friday's resignation of Hu Yaobang as general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, said the source, who requested anonymity.

The governors of China's 21 provinces and five autonomous regions and the mayors of its big cities decided to support Beijing's campaign against the "bourgeois liberalization" that has been blamed for inciting student protest.

But they also said the campaign must not evolve into a full-scale political movement like the Cultural Revolution of 1966-76, the source said.

Governors and mayors meet several times a year in Beijing to discuss topics of mutual interest, but usually for only two or three days.

1. 20 Jan 87

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CHINA  
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Protests by students calling for greater freedom and democracy erupted in December in at least 17 Chinese cities, including Beijing and Shanghai.

Observers say these protests were a key factor in Mr Hu's downfall.

The campaign against bourgeois liberalization, begun in December, is meant to crack down on some of the more daring opinions expressed in a freer climate for debate that had been allowed since May, Western diplomats here reckon.

Meanwhile, liberal Culture Minister Wang Meng told a meeting here Friday of leaders of the country's cultural bodies that it was necessary to oppose bourgeois liberalization, an informed Chinese source said.

Mr Wang also said cultural groups had to study carefully the party's declarations on the unity and stability of the country, the source said.

The minister, considered until now an ardent defender of China's open-door policy, made similar remarks at a meeting earlier this month, the source said.

The 51-year-old writer is known for his critical works on Chinese bureaucracy and his appointment to the Culture Ministry in June was considered a compromise between outspoken intellectuals and a party anxious to maintain its authority.

In April he told Western journalists the government should "not force writers to write what it thinks is needed to further its cause."

He remarked: "Obviously not all writers share all the government's views. But I would describe these differences as light breezes, not really a storm."

Some analysts contend that Mr Hu's resignation could have repercussions for culture officials such as Mr Wang and propaganda chief Zhu Houzi.

But others say Mr Wang did not initiate the liberalization in cultural and intellectual circles last year and that he simply implemented policies decided at a higher level, so he is not the target of criticism now.

#### XI ZHONGXUN, HU QILI MEET TAIWAN COMPATRIOTS

OW191325 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1402 GMT 18 Jan 87

[By reporter Wang Zhi]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jan (XINHUA) -- The 3d Session of the 2d Council of the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots [ACFTC] ended in Beijing this afternoon.

The meeting approved a report made by ACFTC President Lin Liyun on the work accomplished last year and tentative projects for 1987. During the meeting the council members spoke without any inhibitions and put forward many constructive ideas on national reunification and the four modernizations.

Xi Zhongxun and Hu Qili, members of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, met with the council members attending the meeting and had a photo session with them at the Great Hall of the People yesterday morning.

The meeting also approved the ACFTC new year letter to compatriots in Taiwan.

#### Compatriots To Promote Ties

OW200135 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1159 GMT 16 Jan 87

[By reporter Wang Zhi]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 16 Jan (XINHUA) -- The third meeting of the Second Council of the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots was held in Beijing this morning.

Those who attended the meeting to extend greetings and speak included Yan Mingfu, head of the United Front Work Department under the CPC Central Committee; Su Ziheng, chairman of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League; and Liao Qiuzhong, president of the Taiwan Fellow-Students Association. Council members of the federation from 29 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous prefectures throughout the country; state organs; and organs under the PLA General Logistics Department attended this morning's meeting. [passage omitted]

At the meeting, Lin Liyun, president of the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots, made a report on behalf of the federation summing up last year's work and mapping out plans for this year's work. Reviewing last year's work, Lin Liyun said: The work done by the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots last year was characterized by the further unclogging of channels for nongovernmental contacts across the Formosa Strait and by the expansion to the economic sphere of friendship-promoting activities with overseas Taiwan compatriots. On the outlook for this year's work, Lin Liyun said: The All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots will continue to make more friends and win the support of the people in Taiwan. It will extensively unfold friendship-promoting activities in the economic sphere overseas; actively attract funds and import technology and equipment from Taiwan compatriots residing abroad and in Taiwan; and promote the "three links." In addition, it will publicize the policy of "one country, two systems" to Taiwan compatriots and bring into full play the initiative of the Taiwan compatriots living on the mainland in contributing to the building of the two civilizations and the unification of the motherland. [passage omitted]

The meeting is scheduled to end on 18 January.

#### NPC STANDING COMMITTEE CONTINUES PLENARY MEETING

##### Reviews Economy

OW171200 Beijing XINHUA in English 1117 GMT 17 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, January 17 (XINHUA) -- In 1986 China's nationwide economic development eased the imbalance between supply and demand, according to a senior government official here today.

"Economic development last year has improved the 'overheated' situation in 1985," said Liu Suinian, vice-minister of the State Planning Commission.

Liu's report was made to the ongoing 19th Plenary Meeting of the National People's Congress Standing Committee on the current economic situation and the proposed plan for economic development in 1987.

"Total industrial output value in 1986 increased 9.2 percent over the previous year, exceeding the projected growth rate of eight percent," he said.

Growth in agricultural output value reached the planned four percent increase with 390 million tons of grain produced, 10 million more than in 1985. Agricultural structure readjustment resulted in more rapid development of the rural economy, and the total output value of industrial, building and commercial enterprises increased 18 percent over 1985, the vice-minister said.

Liu mentioned the coordinated development of heavy and light industries as a significant factor, which resulted in big production increases and more marketable commodities.

Power supply increased 9.4 percent, steel products 10.2 percent and refrigerators more than 60 percent, Liu said.

The investment scale in capital construction was brought under control, the excessive consumption rate increase checked and commodity markets were stable. The 116 billion yuan (31.4 billion U.S. dollars) in capital investment, eight percent more than the previous year, was much lower than the 44.6 percent growth rate in 1985.

Total wage volume of workers and staff went up 18 percent in 1986, lower than the 22 percent increase of the previous year, while peasants' net income increased seven percent, according to Liu.

"The balancing of supply and demand will ensure further and sustained development of the national economy," he said.

Exports last year climbed and imports were brought under control, which reduced the foreign trade deficit. The export value of light and textile products surpassed that of petroleum products, the vice-minister noted.

Today's plenary meeting also heard a report by Vice Finance Minister Tian Yinong on the implementation of the 1986 budget.

#### Agriculture Report Submitted

OW171204 Beijing XINHUA in English 1127 GMT 17 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, January 17 (XINHUA) -- Increasing input in agriculture to improve farming conditions will secure the steady development of China's agricultural output this year.

He Kang, minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries, released this information in a report submitted for consideration at the 19th Plenary Meeting of the Sixth National People's Congress Standing Committee here today.

According to the minister: "The total output of rural areas is estimated at 709 billion yuan (192 billion U.S. dollars) in the 1986, an increase of 10 percent over the previous year." Of this figure, agriculture output increased 4 percent, and grain output, 390 million tons, an increase of 3.1 percent.



"Current agricultural investment is far from satisfactory compared to demands imposed by national economic development," he said.

To adjust the situation, he disclosed the State Council's decision to increase investment in agricultural capital construction during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1986-1990) and request local financial departments to invest more.

He also said: "Sino-foreign agricultural economic and technological cooperation will actively continue, and a good investment climate will be created to attract more foreign funds for development of these areas."

The minister also called for the expansion of advanced technology and more investment in agriculture-related education, science and technology. Current statistics show 6.6 technicians and scientific personnel for every 10,000 rural residents, and nearly two-thirds of China's rural villages have none.

The minister requested agricultural departments nationwide to open agricultural schools, offer training classes and provide TV programs to develop agricultural professional education and strive to provide each village with at least one qualified technician within two to three years.

#### Discusses Village Rule, Contracts

OW190211 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1669 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, 15 Jan (XINHUA) -- At group meetings yesterday, participants to the 19th session of the 6th NPC Standing Committee discussed the draft Regulations on the Organization of Villagers Committees and the draft Technical Contract Law.

According to the Standing Committee members, it is very necessary to formulate the Regulations on the Organization of Villagers Committees. The regulations will help establish a comprehensive socialist democracy, strengthen rural people's self-management, and promote rural construction. However, the draft regulations still need further revision based on investigation and study. Standing Committee members Huang Zhigang and Luo Qiong said: According to the PRC Constitution, villagers committees are mass organizations of self-management at the grass-roots level. However, the ten major tasks of villagers committees listed in the draft regulations seem to treat villagers committees as grass-roots organs of state power. Villagers committees should be differentiated from village administration. Standing Committee member He Ying held that although villagers committees are not administrative organs, they should perform some administrative functions and have characteristics of Chinese socialism. We should not do a hasty job nor demand uniformity in establishing villagers committees. Standing Committee member [name indistinct] suggested that the regulations should stipulate some requirements for membership in villagers committees, such as impartiality, honesty, and enthusiasm for serving the people. Standing Committee member Qiu Weifan suggested that members of villagers committees should be trained on a rotational basis to be educated in the legal system.

The Standing Committee members held that the Technical Contract Law can more effectively protect the legal rights and interests of the parties concerned of a technical contract; maintain order in the socialist technological market; help arouse enthusiasm among scientific and technological personnel; and make science and technology serve economic construction and social development.

Many Standing Committee members praised the draft law as well-written and suggested that it be promulgated as soon as possible after necessary revision. Some of them expressed specific views regarding revisions. Standing Committee members Liu Jingji and Wang Ganchang held that the Technical Contract Law involves many new and complex questions. They suggested that a set of regulations be formulated first and implemented on a trial basis to gain experience before the new law is enacted.

#### Group Discussions Held

OW192122 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1449 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, 16 Jan (XINHUA) -- Members attending the 19th Session of the 6th NPC Standing Committee held group discussions yesterday afternoon and today to examine and discuss the draft resolution on strengthening education in the legal system and maintaining stability and unity. They pointed out that our socialist modernization program must be carried out in a guided and orderly way under the conditions of stability and unity, and that it is imperative to comply with the stipulations in the Constitution and other laws, take a clear-cut stand in upholding the four cardinal principles, and resolutely oppose bourgeois liberalization.

In group examinations and discussions, the members all approved the draft resolution passed at the current session on strengthening education in the legal system and maintaining stability and unity. They said: The draft resolution sternly reiterates the relevant stipulations in the Constitution and other laws, justly and forcefully upholds the four cardinal principles, and takes a clear-cut stand in opposing bourgeois liberalization. Its wording is very pointed, and it is expected to play a significant role in strengthening education in the legal system and maintaining stability and unity. The resolution, after being adopted, should be seriously implemented among the masses throughout the country. The members also talked about their feelings, opinions, and suggestions in light of the current situation. Some of them held that the draft resolution would become important educational material for conducting reeducation in the Constitution and a powerful weapon in opposing bourgeois liberalization. Members Liu Danian, Pan Yan, and Cheng Siyuan expressed their concurrence in adopting this resolution at the current Standing Committee session. They said: Many of our citizens lack a firm idea of complying with the Constitution. The problem of failure to abide by this law is very striking. In view of this, we should, through the implementation of this resolution, make people across the country aware, clearly and definitely, that everyone should take the Constitution as the basic guiding principle for his activities, and that activities in violation of the Constitution should be dealt with. Members Chen Heqiao, Li Gui, and He Ying said: Bourgeois liberalization has grown and spread for some time. It was a violation of the Constitution that people like Fang Lizhi and Wang Ruowang disseminated here and there statements against the four cardinal principles. The draft resolution sternly reiterates the relevant stipulations in the Constitution and other laws and makes clear the need to resolutely oppose bourgeois liberalization, thus manifesting the basic attitude of the NPC Standing Committee. This will give a powerful impetus to the consolidation and development of the excellent situation of stability and unity. Member Xu Dixin said: Some time ago, there were people who irresponsibly advocated: "Only when we lower our heads to look at the money can we lift up our heads to look ahead." How can we build socialism with such an attitude? Veteran Communist Party members, renowned public figures, and celebrated scholars are influential personalities. They should speak cautiously and be responsible to the country and people.

He added: Freedom cannot depart from the legal system, nor can democracy be separated from centralism; otherwise, they will lead to anarchy. Members [name indistinct], Luo Qiong, and Fu Hao proposed that after the adoption of this draft resolution, diverse methods be used to publicize it among the masses, in particular among young people and students, and resolute efforts be made to put it into practice.

In the discussions, many members said that the work of institutions of higher learning must be stepped up and improved. Vice Chairman Chu Tunan said: The recent disturbance created by students has reminded us that we should further examine and improve our work, especially the education work in institutions of higher learning. While it is, of course, necessary to pay attention to research work in the fields of science, engineering, and technology, work should not be relaxed regarding ideological education, such as education about the current situation and about the legal system and spiritual work with regard to morality, culture, and other aspects.

Member Su Buqing said: Teaching should be aimed at educating people. One of the reasons for the recent incident of a few students creating disturbances was negligence on the part of the school party and administrative leaders in doing ideological and political work among the students. Professors with party membership should act as good party members first and serve as professors second. They should not place themselves above the party in the name of experts or professors. An expert should apply what he has learned to serving the country and people.

In the discussion, the members made a number of suggestions for the ideological and propaganda front. Member Yuan Xuefang said: Since we began opening to the outside world, no strict control has been exercised over the things introduced from abroad into our ideological and cultural spheres. Many unhealthy things have appeared on our screens and in our newspapers and publications, producing a very bad effect on the masses. Member Lin Yishan said: For some time, a number of problems have existed in ideological, cultural, and education fields and in the activities of party organizations. For example, some people dare not propagandize the party's line, principles, and policies resolutely and explicitly; publicize events in modern history; and mention the comparison between the old and new for fear that someone will blame them for "looking back."

The literary and art circles dare not criticize certain erroneous things and have discarded ideological education. Member Tao Dayong said: The lopsided propaganda that has recently appeared in our newspapers and publications has a very great influence on the young people. Very few people are able to analyze the capitalist system objectively and comprehensively. There are more people talking about the advantages of capitalism than those pointing out its disadvantages. The view that Marxism is outdated is very popular. What is more, comrades who really insist on the Marxist viewpoint are not given an opportunity to speak, nor are they permitted to publish their articles. Some students do not understand even elementary Marxist theories. When one talks about Marxism, one is immediately regarded as conservative and ossified in thinking. This state of affairs should be corrected in a resolute and serious way.

Members Hao Deqing, Xie Huaide, and Yang Kebing said: The ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization should be considered in a comprehensive way and by taking account of its history. There are factors inside and outside the party and reasons at home and abroad that contributed to its formation. Therefore, comprehensive measures must be taken to correct this ideological trend.



## Plenary Session Hears Reports

OW200418 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1400 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, 15 Jan (XINHUA) — A plenary session of the 19th Meeting of the 6th National People's Congress held at the Great Hall of the People this morning examined a draft resolution on strengthening legal education and maintaining social stability and unity, which was decided and put forth by the chairmanship meeting. The meeting also heard a report on the recent student demonstrations and two reports on foreign visits.

He Dongchang, vice minister of the State Education Commission, reported on the recent student demonstrations. After recounting the demonstrations, he said: We should recognize that most of the students participating and involved in the demonstrations are concerned with the reform. They love the country and are willing to do their share in revitalizing China. Therefore, although they might have adopted the wrong measures, they can still be persuaded and educated. We must draw a distinction between these students and a very small number of people who advocate bourgeois liberalization and some scoundrels. The mainstream of young students is still good.

He Dongchang said: The student demonstrations at some universities last month were no contingencies. They should be attributed mainly to the influence of the wrong ideological trend of students. Erroneous views such as advocating a total acceptance of Western democracy; entirely negating Chinese culture; promoting "total Westernization"; ignoring common goals, moral standards, and discipline; and proposing the idea of complete liberalization of personal feelings were quite prevalent for a time. Lack of ideological and political work in some universities to meet the needs of situations should also be blamed for the student demonstrations. Excessive enrollment in some universities put too much strain on the administrative and supply work of these universities. Bureaucracy and poor management also gave rise to resentment among the students. At the same time, in some localities students also complained about shortcomings in the procedures of electing local People's Congress deputies.

He Dongchang said: University leaders should deal with these problems of the students unequivocally with persistence in education and persuasion. They should also bring the role of legal system into full play, for it is an important means of convincing the youths.

He Dongchang said: Student demonstrations, occurring while China is enjoying an excellent political and economic situation, give us much to think about. We must not underestimate the harm of bourgeois liberalization. We must unswervingly oppose it and be prepared to wage a long struggle against it.

Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and leader of the NPC delegation to Nepal, reported at today's meeting on his visit to Nepal. He said: The NPC delegation conducted a friendly visit to Nepal 24-30 November 1986. During our visit, as a leader of Chinese Buddhism, I attended the opening ceremony of the 15th World Buddhist Congress held in Katmandu at the invitation of the Nepali Buddhism Restoration Society and participated in part of the major events. The visit was successful in terms of promoting Sino-Nepali friendship, extending China's influence, and uniting the Tibetan compatriots in Nepal. We also met the participants to the World Buddhist Congress from Taiwan and Hong Kong and had a very nice chat with them. When meeting with the Nepali leader, we conveyed China's high opinion about Nepal's foreign policy of pursuing peace, independence, nonalliance, and cooperation with China.



We reaffirmed China's persistence in carrying out a policy of promoting cooperation with Nepal and its support for the king's declaration of Nepal as a peace zone; and expressed China's wish for furthering cooperation between China and Nepal. The Nepali leader was very warm and friendly; he spoke highly of Sino-Nepal friendship and of China's support for and assistance to Nepal. We agreed that friendly activities through contact between religious circles is necessary and feasible to promote mutual understanding with such a religious nation as Nepal. The majority of Tibetan compatriots in Nepal are patriotic and always keep the motherland in mind. While in Nepal, I also expressed hope for the Dalai Lama's early return to China to share in the reunification of motherland as well as the unity among minority nationalities, and to the construction of Xizang.

Geng Biao, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and leader of the NPC delegation, reported at the meeting on the delegation's visits to Pakistan and Iran. He said: The delegation's visits to Pakistan and Iran between 11 and 20 December 1986 were successful with warm welcomes and hospitable receptions by the two countries. He said: The NPC delegation's visits to Pakistan and Iran were friendly. During the visits, through extensive contact with the two countries' parliamentary and government leaders as well as personages of various circles, through sitting in their parliamentary meetings, and through exchanging experiences, we achieved such purposes as further publicizing ourselves, understanding our counterparts, and promoting friendship, thus further promoting cooperation between China and the other two countries.

The meeting was presided over by Vice Chairman Zhou Gucheng. Attending the meeting were Vice Chairmen Peng Chong, Yan Jici, Rong Yiren, Ye Fei, Huang Hua, and Chu Tunan. Attending the meeting as observers were State Councillor Kang Shien, President of the Supreme People's Court Zheng Tianxiang, and Procurator-General of the Supreme People's Procuratorate Yang Yichen.

#### RENMIN RIBAO ON PARTY POLITICAL DISCIPLINE

HK180655 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jan 87 p 4

[Article by Zhong Jiwen (6988 4949 2429): "Party Members Must Strictly Observe the Party's Political Discipline"]

[Text] Adhering to the four cardinal principles and acting in unison with the CPC Central Committee in ideological and political matters are the most important points of discipline to be strictly observed by Communist Party members. At present, in the course of our struggle against ideological liberalization, reiterating the party's political discipline has great significance.

What merits serious attention is that for some time, some localities and departments have indeed been swamped with ideological trends of bourgeois liberalization. Some people, under the cover of "ideological emancipation," have vigorously advocated that China should now develop "capitalist modes of production" and learn from capitalism and make all-out efforts to spread bourgeois ideas, thus misleading and confusing people. Others have taken advantage of the reform and our pursuit of an open policy to advocate such things as a "multiparty system," a system of "taking turns to be the person in charge," and so on. The purposes of their deeds and words can be seen clearly. Wholesale capitalist transformation of China and the termination of the CPC's leadership are what they want. [paragraph continues]

There are still others who, taking advantage of their status as Communist Party members, disregard the party's discipline and negate the line, principles, and policies adopted by the party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the four cardinal principles, with the result that the above departments and localities are swamped with bourgeois liberalization ideological trends. It is clearly pointed out in the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee that: "Bourgeois liberalization, which means negating the socialist system in favor of capitalism, is in total contradiction to the people's interests and to historical trends, and it is therefore firmly opposed by the masses." We must be able to soberly see that although there are only a few people who advocate bourgeois liberalization, many of them are Communist Party members, including some influential party members and cadres. Thus, they can mislead people somewhat. Their erroneous deeds and sayings are highly provocative, dangerous, and destructive. They have seriously disrupted the smooth progress of the reforms and the building of the two socialist civilizations and the excellent situation characterized by stability and unity. We cannot afford not to take them seriously and allow them to run wild.

Adhering to and upholding the four cardinal principles is essential to the party's political discipline. Party members must at least be able to do this if they are to have party spirit. The four cardinal principles are a crystallization of the party experience in exercising leadership over China's revolution and construction over the past few decades and are the political basis for the party's unity. They can ensure the triumph of our cause. These four cardinal principles have been solemnly incorporated into the party Constitution and the country's Constitution. They are the fundamental principles by which we have built our party and by which we rule the country. Thus, whether or not the four cardinal principles are adhered to is a matter that bears on whether the comprehensive reforms and the opening up policy will be a success or a failure, on the fate of the party and the country, and on the future of the socialist cause. Thus, the four cardinal principles must be adhered to without vacillation whatever the circumstances and time may be. It is the unshirkable duty of party organizations at all levels and of all members to defend the four cardinal principles and uphold the party's political discipline. A party members' attitude toward the four cardinal principles is a criterion for finding out whether there is impurity in his party spirit. One acts in the fundamental interests of the party and the people by upholding, adhering to, and defending the four cardinal principles. However, regarding this important matter of principles, some of our party members have had doubts, vacillated, and even opposed them. These people have abandoned the basic position of a Communist Party member and departed from the party's character, ideals, and the goal of its struggle. This is definitely not permitted by the party's political discipline. Those who advocate bourgeois liberalization have made themselves totally antagonistic to the party and the people. Thus, a struggle against bourgeois liberalization is both unavoidable and completely necessary. However, this does not mean that we want to seize on people's mistakes or bludgeon them. We will never permit the past mistake of magnifying a class struggle to repeat itself. However, we will also never allow a few "black sheep" in the party to impair our stability and unity by bringing about an "earthquake." We will stand firm and yield to nobody. If we let this phenomenon continue to exist in the party, how can the party have its progressive character and combat strength?

That all party members should act in unison with the party Central Committee in ideological and political matters are a fundamental requirement imposed by party political discipline. Acting in unison with the party is not an abstract matter. Specifically, a Communist Party member does so by unwaveringly implementing the party's line, principles, and policies. [paragraph continues]

In the event that a certain party member does not agree with the decisions made and resolutions adopted by the central authorities, he can express his opinions according to the prescribed organizational procedures. However, before the central authorities change their minds, he should unconditionally obey them. Individual will must be subordinate to the party's will. Without authorization, no one is allowed to present in newspapers, journals, and broadcasts views that contradict the decisions made by the central authorities or to spread among the masses ideas that contradict the party's line, principles, and policies. This is an important content of the party's political discipline. No party organization or party member is allowed to arbitrarily try to alter the compulsory character of the party's political discipline, to practice what they consider to be right, or to act as they please. In implementing the party's line, principles, and policies, if one disobeys orders and disregards prohibitions or even openly or covertly resists or opposes them, how can the party be the core of the people's leadership? Thus, only by resolutely ensuring the party's centralized unity can the party have combat strength and smoothly fulfill the tasks set for the new historical period.

The party's political discipline is based on its strict organizational discipline. This means that the individual, the minority, the lower level, and the whole party must be subordinate to party organizations, the majority, the higher level, and the central authorities. This is the party's fundamental organizational principle. By relying on its strict organizational discipline, the party has been able to stand undissolved in the long course of its arduous struggle. Now the country is opening itself to the world, trying to revitalize its domestic economy, and carrying out comprehensive reforms. Under such historical circumstances and given our formidable tasks and lack of experience, to shoulder the difficult task of exercising leadership over the country's socialist modernization, the party must have unity in both its will and action, it must have strict organizational discipline, and all actions must be directed by the party Central Committee. In the face of important matters of right and wrong, each party member must remain politically alert and ask why on encountering problems. They should never blindly echo what others have said nor blindly follow others. In uniting the thinking of 1 billion people and concentrating their strength, and in building socialism with Chinese characteristics in such a big country as China, without rigorous organization and discipline and without the party Central Committee's unified command, there will be no unity, the country will become divided, the "Cultural Revolution" disaster will repeat itself, and the country's revolution and construction will come to nothing. However, in our party, there are indeed a few party members who disregard organization and discipline, who have violated the principle of democratic centralism, who lobby everywhere, who talk irresponsibly, who have openly presented views that contradict the party's program and jeopardize the people's interests, and who even support and patronize a few troublemakers. These people simply want to stir up trouble. By doing all this, how can they retain their identity as party members? They have long abandoned and discarded the party's organizational principles. On the one hand, these people want to enjoy the honor of being party members. However, on the other hand, they do not want to be restricted by the party's organizational principle. They simply want to do as they please. How can this be accepted? Naturally, they should be punished by the party's discipline. We do not want such members, not even one.

Does combating bourgeois liberalization mean blocking the channels through which party members express their opinions or restricting freedom? Absolutely not. Discipline and freedom and democracy and centralization are unity of opposites. A proletarian political party is one with the best discipline. It is also a most democratic party that lays greater stress on freedom than others. [paragraph continues]



A Communist Party member should take the party program and its Constitution as a norm guiding what he says or does and never go beyond the limits and bounds decided and defined by the party. All party members, whatever their positions may be, must not violate this. Inner-party democracy and freedom have their specific political meanings. They must be consistent with the party's character and fundamental interests and be such that they uphold the party's unity and enhance its combat strength. There is nothing in common between absolute freedom, which is characterized by the absence of strict discipline and attempts to confuse party members, to damage the party's image, and to avoid being restricted by the party's discipline, and inner-party freedom. Within the limits prescribed by the party Constitution, party members can freely air their views, raise suggestions, and discuss them on appropriate occasions. A firm and resolute revolutionary must consider discipline as freedom. On the other hand, discipline has its compulsory character. If it is not conscientiously observed, it must be enforced compulsorily. Those who knowingly violate it should be punished and be expelled from the party if they have done so seriously and refuse to turn over a new leaf. To uphold the party's iron discipline, all party members and organizations must subordinate themselves to the supervision of party organizations and the masses. Only by doing this can the party keep its progressive character and purity.

To enforce strict party political discipline is an extremely important problem concerning the rectification of the party style. It should be emphatically pointed out that one of the unhealthy tendencies confronting the party is that some party members have doubts, vacillate, and even have objections in adhering to the four cardinal principles. These people are ideologically and politically at odds with the party Central Committee. This is a most dangerous tendency. However, some party organizations and, in particular, some leading cadres of the party, have turned a blind eye and a deaf ear to this and are not alarmed. In the face of bourgeois liberalization ideological trends, and have not taken a clear-cut stand, their attitude has not been firm, they have lacked vigor, and they have not exerted themselves adequately. The whole party must pay close attention to all this.

In rectifying party style and combating the unhealthy tendencies, we have formidable tasks to fulfill and there is still much to be done. However, in upholding the party's rules and regulations, our most urgent task is to combat the tendency to negate the four cardinal principles. Party organization must soberly realize this, put down the important problem of combating bourgeois liberalization in their agendas, and make sure that they handle it properly. First, it is necessary to deepen our understanding, to unify our thinking, and to have a clear understanding of the nature and harmfulness of bourgeois liberalization ideological trends; second, it is necessary to focus attention on crucial problems, to critically examine them, to mobilize various forces into action against bourgeois liberalization ideological trends, and to stand firm in the forefront of this struggle; and third, it is necessary to enforce strict party political discipline, not to be soft-hearted with those who adhere to a bourgeois liberalization stand and seriously jeopardize the interests of the party, the state, and the people, and to seriously handle them depending on the nature of their mistakes. This struggle, which is of crucial importance to the future and fate of the party and the country, must be carried through to the end.

#### YANG DEZHI STRESSES PLA TRAINING DEVELOPMENT

OW161117 Beijing in English to North America 0000 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] China says it will continue to improve the administrative structure of the People's Liberation Army this year.



It will increase the number of backup militia and Army reserves. Chief of General Staff Yang Dezhi says military training must be further developed, in line with the needs of any future war. He says the military system, training, and management must be standardized. He says the Army must be highly centralized and united and companies must be developed into powerful fighting units. Chief of General Staff Yang Dezhi says the combination of China's military and reserve forces system will be perfected during the coming year. He says the Army must cooperate with local government to offer military training to college students.

#### MINISTRY ANNOUNCES LICENSE CONTROLS READJUSTMENT

OW160134 Beijing XINHUA in English 1443 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, January 15 (XINHUA) -- The Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade announced that as of the first day of this year it lifted license control over 43 export commodities and bring 22 other export goods under license control. [sentence as received]

This adjustment has brought the total number of licensed export commodity items to 212, according to the ministry.

To encourage export, the 43 commodities that no longer need a license for export include edible oil, some vegetables, furniture and rattan and bamboo work.

The 22 newly added commodity items requiring export licenses included heavy water, talcum, walnuts and some medicine.

#### ENGLISH EDITION OF CHINESE LAWS TO BE PUBLISHED

OW190848 Beijing XINHUA in English 0846 GMT 19 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, January 19 (XINHUA) -- The English edition of selected Chinese laws, first of its kind since 1949, is to be published late this month, according to the China Law Society.

The selections cover all the major laws and decisions promulgated by the Chinese National People's Congress and its Standing Committee on political and economic issues of the country, Sino-foreign exchanges in various fields, in particular from 1950 through October 1985.

Also included in the edition are main regulations enacted by the State Council in the past 30 years and more, said Wang Zhongfang, president of the China Law Society.

The selections were jointly compiled by the society and the Institute of China Law (Publishers) Limited, Hong Kong.

The translation was done by special groups made up of eminent scholars and experts from the mainland and Hong Kong, Wang Zhongfang said.

ANHUI DECISION ON EXPELLING FANG LIZHI FROM CPC

OW191127 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0742 GMT 19 Jan 87

[Text] Hefei, 19 Jan (XINHUA) -- The Discipline Inspection Commission of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee of China expelled Fang Lizhi from the Chinese Communist Party.

Fang Lizhi was former vice president of the China Science and Technology University and was removed from that post on 12 January.

The "Decision on Expelling Fang Lizhi From the Communist Party of China" adopted by the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee pointed out: In recent years, Fang Lizhi openly advocated bourgeois liberalization in opposing the four cardinal principles and negating the leading role of the party and the socialist system. He has also attempted to incite intellectuals against the party and students to make trouble, causing grave consequences. His main mistakes are as follows:

1. He made public speeches saying that Marxism-Leninism is outdated and negated its guiding role. Fang Lizhi attacked Marxism and said: "As a science, Marxism has completed its historical mission and now we must seek some new truth." "I have all along opposed the notion of using Marxist philosophy to guide science." "The so-called guidance could only lead to erroneous results and never before has it had any positive success." "In our country, the so-called Marxist guidance is, in all senses, the guidance of the leading group. In reality, it is the guidance of the government, the leaders in power, or the party. It is not needed."

2. He negated the socialist system and called for "total Westernization" and following the capitalist road.

He slanderously said: "If judged from the point of view of the socialist system, what we have done over the past 3 decades is nothing but failure." "The orthodox socialism, from Marx and Lenin to Stalin and Mao Zedong, which has become what it is today, is a total failure." "Actually, we now extremely hate those things of the past 30 years." He advocated "opening to all directions or total Westernization," "including learning science, technology, culture, politics, economics, ideology, and morality from the West" and "Westernizing China's political system and ownership." He vilified our country's socialist system as "modern feudalism" and "feudalism under the signboard of nationalism" and said that "fundamentally it is dictatorship and centralization of state power."

3 He openly called for "changing the true color of the party" and negating the party's leading role.

He said: "I think the main feature of China's feudal rule is the combination of the so-called center of power and center of morality. The Communist Party is precisely acting like that at present." "The color of the party is black at present." "I am for the idea that everybody should join the party so that, as I just said, we can at least change its color." "I officially declare that I will change the party." He was "very dissatisfied" concerning the opposition against bourgeois liberalization in the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. He publicly said: "This is very wrong. The idea is quite vague and it has always been used as a bludgeon."

4. He advocated that universities should eliminate the party's leadership and called for "total independence." He incited dissension between the intellectuals and the party and government.

He said: "Asking the government for money; that is what the universities' relations with the government should be." "The government should give money to the presidents of universities and not interfere with other things." "Universities should be totally independent." "They should be independent from the government and become independent centers of thought." "In this way, no outside person can give guidance above universities." He said in an instigative manner: "Chinese intellectuals have not realized that they should become an independent force, a force playing a leading role." "If they fail to form an independent force, they will continue to be an appendage to the feudal system" and "it will be impossible for China to succeed in its reforms."

5. He advocated bourgeois "democracy" and "freedom" and instigated students to make trouble, thus damaging the political situation of stability and unity.

He also made instigative remarks at a number of schools of higher learning. He said: "The students of China Science and Technology University are not active enough. How is it that you too have not shown any sign of 'making trouble'?" He advocated that "students should be a progressive force for democratization" and encouraged "students to rock the society." He said: "Some things are outwardly strong but inwardly weak. They are not very powerful. You can rock them without problems. All you have to do is to give them a nudge and it will create a great influence. A minor action can create great excitement in the whole country." He also said: "There are many means to win democracy, and these, of course, include some which are fierce." On the evening of 4 December 1986 when some students of the China Science and Technology University were planning on making trouble, he further incited them by saying: "Democracy is not a favor bestowed from above, and it should be won by people's own efforts." The next day, students of the China Science and Technology University and several other schools of higher learning in Hefei took to the street to stage demonstrations.

The "decision" of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee pointed out that Fang Lizhi's mistakes in openly advocating bourgeois liberalization and opposing the four cardinal principles were extremely serious. He totally deviated from the party Constitution and the "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life." In view of his mistakes, the party organization to which he belonged criticized and educated him repeatedly. However, he feigned compliance but refused to mend his ways, thus seriously harming the party and undermining the political situation of stability and unity.

The "decision" of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee pointed out: Facts have proved that Fang Lizhi has totally lost his qualifications for being a member of the Communist Party. In accordance with the stipulations of the party Constitution, the commission made a decision to expel Fang Lizhi from the party.

The decision has been made known to Fang Lizhi and announced at the party branch to which he belonged according to the stipulations of the party Constitution.



ANHUI PARTY LEADER ON FANG LIZHI'S EXPULSION

OW192200 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1131 GMT 19 Jan 87

[Text] Hefei, 19 Jan (XINHUA) -- The Anhui Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting this afternoon attended by cadres with party membership from institutions of higher learning in the Hefei area. Addressing the meeting, Xu Leyi, deputy secretary of the Anhui Provincial Party Committee pointed out: In line with the provision of the party Constitution, the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee has expelled Fang Lizhi from the party. This shows the seriousness of our party in upholding the four cardinal principles, opposing bourgeois liberalization, and maintaining party discipline as well as its unshakable determination to preserve a high level of political and ideological unity.

Zhao Baoping, member of the Standing Committee of the Anhui Provincial CPC Central Committee and secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, announced the "Resolution on Expulsion of Fang Lizhi From the Party" at today's meeting on behalf of the Discipline Inspection Commission.

In his speech, Xu Leyi stressed: The present struggle against bourgeois liberalization concerns the fate of our party, the future of socialism, and the success or failure of our overall reforms and the open policy. Party organizations at all levels as well as the vast numbers of party members and cadres must understand fully and clearly the importance and necessity of this struggle. For all institutions of higher learning in the province, it is a particularly important and urgent task to resolutely and effectively criticize the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization.

Xu Leyi pointed out: Over the past few years, Fang Lizhi made a series of extremely erroneous speeches both inside and outside the country to advocate bourgeois liberalization. Especially in the past 2 years, he constantly went to institutions of higher learning in various localities to make speeches aimed at instilling the idea of bourgeois liberalization into the minds of young students, sowing discord between the party and intellectuals, and inciting dissatisfaction with socialism and the party. He was an instigator of the recent student unrest.

Xu Leyi continued: As early as 1980, the provincial CPC Committee criticized Fang Lizhi for disseminating statements skeptical about Marxism. In 1985, the provincial CPC Committee again criticized him for his two erroneous speeches delivered at Zhejiang and Beijing Universities. In addition, leading comrades of the Chinese Academy of Sciences have, on many occasions, asked him to come in for interviews, pointing out the seriousness of his mistakes. Shortly after each examination of his mistakes, however, he resumed his old ways or even erred more seriously than before with the result that he went farther and farther down the mistaken road.

Xu Leyi pointed out in his speech: In the struggle against bourgeois liberalization, we should have a good grasp of the party's policies. At present, it is particularly necessary to make clear the following points:

1. Opposing bourgeois liberalization is a necessary condition for ensuring the smooth progress of reforms and the open policy.



Only by making unswerving efforts to wage this struggle can we eliminate interference and maintain and develop the political situation of stability and unity, thus ensuring our correct orientation and making faster and better progress in conducting reforms and opening ourselves to the outside world. Conversely, if we let the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization go unchecked, our efforts to carry out reforms and to open ourselves to the outside world will meet with serious interference and will be gravely undermined.

2. Opposing bourgeois liberalization requires a firm attitude and a clear-cut stand, but we will by no means resume the "leftist" practice of the past. As for how to develop this struggle, the central authorities have a clear-cut policy. The general requirement is that people's political awareness should be raised through the criticism of the mistaken viewpoint of bourgeois liberalization. Organizational measures should be taken only when dealing with the very few individuals who advocate bourgeois liberalization and who have made grave mistakes but stubbornly refuse to mend their ways. Even for those who have been expelled from the party due to their insistence on bourgeois liberalization, we still hope that they will abide by the Constitution and other laws, be good citizens, and display their expertise at appropriate work posts. This is what we have done in dealing with Fang Lizhi. Although we removed him from office and expelled him from the party, we still made arrangements for him to work as a research fellow. This fully manifested the party policy. As for those who have echoed him and made some erroneous statements, it is all right if they have come to understand their mistakes and have corrected their mistakes. We will not carry out the practice of "everyone is subject to screening and investigation."

3. Opposing bourgeois liberalization will definitely help promote socialist democracy. Building a socialist country with a high level of civilization and democracy is a task that has been included in the Constitution and a great goal we have worked toward during the past decades. At no time will we shake our determination to achieve this goal. But the democracy we want is socialist democracy, which differs in essence from the bourgeois democracy advocated by Fang Lizhi and the like. The struggle against bourgeois liberalization will assist us in discerning this difference and will help develop the political situation of stability and unity necessary for the promotion of socialist democracy.

Xu Leyi said: In the struggle against bourgeois liberalization, party organizations at all levels must pay attention to and step up ideological and political work. Ideological and political work is a common responsibility of the whole party and society rather than a task for a single department. In particular, the party committees of institutions of higher learning should step up the ideological and political work among the students, while the party members, cadres, and teachers in the schools also have an unshirkable responsibility for this work. It is imperative to put rigorous demands on the students and exercise strict administration over them so as to really shoulder the sacred duty of "teaching and educating people." In conjunction with teaching and other work, efforts should be made to give the broad masses of students an in-depth education in socialist democracy, the legal system, and discipline and to organize them to participate in social practice so as to continuously increase their ability to distinguish between right and wrong. It is necessary to let them know the reason clearly, make them aware of what is in their interests and what is detrimental to them, and help them discern the true nature and harmfulness of bourgeois liberalization so as to heighten their political vigilance. They should be educated to treasure their good study environment, make a serious effort to learn, esteem themselves, exert themselves to march onward, and steel themselves into really fine persons who have high ideals and moral integrity, and are well-educated and self-disciplined.

ANHUI RADIO COMMENTARY ON EXPELLING FANG LIZHI

OW191652 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 19 Jan 87

[Station commentary: "A Necessary Measure To Enforce Party Discipline"]

[Text] The Discipline Inspection Commission of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee decided to expel Fang Lizhi from the party. This is the natural result of Fang Lizhi's advocating bourgeois liberalization and failure to mend his ways despite repeated admonition.

For a fairly long period, Fang Lizhi as a member of the Communist Party has openly canvassed for and written articles to energetically advocate bourgeois liberalization. He became more and more frazzled and barefaced. The party's discipline can never allow a person like him who has totally deviated from the party program and party Constitution to remain in the party.

The party Constitution points out: The Communist Party of China is the vanguard of the Chinese working class, the faithful representative of the interests of the people of all nationalities in China, and the force at the core leading China's cause of socialism. However, Fang Lizhi attacked the party and said that the color of the party is black at present. He frenziedly called for changing the party and its color.

The party Constitution stipulates that the party's ultimate goal is the creation of a communist social system. The tasks at the present stage are to concentrate all forces to embark on the building of socialist modernization. However, Fang Lizhi made slanderous remarks, saying: I think from the point of view of the socialist system, what we have done over the past three decades is a failure. He called for discarding all those things and practicing total Westernization and following the capitalist road.

The party Constitution also stipulates that the Communist Party of China takes Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought as its guide to action. However, Fang Lizhi went all out to sing a different tune. He said: I have always opposed the notion of using Marxist philosophy to guide philosophy [as heard]. He also said: Such guidance has never before had any positive success.

The party Constitution points out: The Communist Party of China leads the people in promoting socialist democracy, perfecting the socialist legal system, and consolidating the people's democratic dictatorship. The Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life also clearly stipulate that members of the Communist Party must never prompt, support, or take part in making trouble under any circumstances. However, Fang Lizhi made this demagogic remark: The east wind blowing, and the battle drum beating; nobody is afraid of others! Democracy is to be won step by step. He thus openly instigated some people to demand so-called democracy without any restriction from the party and egged on the students to move forward and take some action. Moreover, with an ulterior motive, he incited people by saying: The only question is whether you dare (?to be a rightist). The spearhead of Fang Lizhi's words and deeds was directed specifically at the basis on which our party was founded -- the four cardinal principles.

The four cardinal principles are the political basis for the unity and unification of the whole party, the fundamental guarantee for the success of our cause, and the unshakable cornerstone of our party and country.

It concerns the fate of our party, the future of our country, and the success or failure of our reform and open policies. To uphold and maintain the four cardinal principles or not is the basic criterion for judging whether a party member supports the party program and abides by the party Constitution. Fang Lizhi openly opposed and attacked the four cardinal principles and unscrupulously advocated bourgeois liberalization, thus radically violating the party's political discipline. If such a person who advocated bourgeois liberalization and refused to mend his ways despite repeated admonitions were not expelled from the party, the opinion within the party could not tolerate it, nor could the people have peace of mind.

Party members must abide strictly by the party Constitution and act in compliance with it. No matter how senior a party member, how high his position and fame, and what his profession, he must, in the first place, put demands on himself according to the criteria for party members. Within our party, there exists no special member not restricted by party discipline. Nor is any party member allowed to violate the party Constitution and go his own way. If a party member violates the party regulations and rules, he must be subjected to disciplinary measures, and the punitive action can be as heavy as expulsion from the party if his case is serious. Otherwise, the party organization would have no fighting strength and become a heap of loose sand. All Communist Party members, especially leading comrades in the party, must set an example in taking the party Constitution as a criterion for their words and deeds. They should take a clear-cut and firm stand in presenting themselves in the vanguard of the struggle against bourgeois liberalization and self-consciously maintain and uphold the four cardinal principles so as to accomplish our various tasks more successfully.

#### UNIVERSITY LEADERS CONTINUE CRITICISM OF FANG

OW190310 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Excerpts] The newly appointed members of the China University of Science and Technology continued to hold discussions with teachers, party and administrative cadres, and logistics personnel on 14 January. The atmosphere of the discussion meeting was harmonious and lively. The participants held that the central authorities' decision to reorganize the university's leading body is timely and correct. Under the leadership of the new leading body, they pledged to wipe out the influence of Fang Lizhi's erroneous speeches and ideas on opposing the four cardinal principles and publicizing bourgeois liberalization, and ensure that the university will proceed in the socialist direction. [passage omitted]

Comrade Peng Peiyun said: As a famous university, the China University of Science and Technology shoulders the important mission of training scientific and technological personnel for the nation. A considerable number of students will continue their graduate studies at home or abroad after graduation. Thus it is all the more necessary to strengthen ideological and political education in order to train highly cultured and disciplined qualified personnel with lofty ideals and moral integrity and who will adhere to the socialist path. [passage omitted]

President Teng Teng and Secretary Peng Peiyun also solicited the participants' opinions on teaching and logistics work, and urged them to do well the four tasks concerning the final examination. Normal order and tranquility have now returned to the university, and the students are earnestly sitting for final examinations.



NEW UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT MEETS STUDENTS IN ANHUI

OW151426 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Text] Comrade Teng Teng, newly appointed president of the China University of Science and Technology, and Comrade Liu Ji, newly appointed deputy secretary of the university party committee, separately held discussion meetings with student representatives and representatives of a gifted children's class in the university yesterday. They and the student representatives discussed their study and implementation of a decision by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council to reorganize the leading body of the China University of Science and Technology, and the former also listened to the latter's opinions.

While answering questions raised by student representatives at a discussion meeting, President Teng said: The ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization has for some time spread unchecked in many units on our country's ideological, cultural, theoretical, and educational fronts. The recent student demonstrations, which had never happened since the end of the Cultural Revolution, are a concentrated manifestation of the rampant ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization. Therefore, we must thrash out these questions before the people throughout the country: Will total Westernization work in China? Will it work without the leadership of the Communist Party? Will it work if we do not follow the socialist road? If these questions are not thrashed out, how can the 1 billion people of our big country act in unison? Our objective is to revitalize China. But which road should we take to do so? This is an important question we must thoroughly solve by integrating theory with practice. Therefore, units on the ideological, cultural, theoretical, educational, and other fronts where ideological confusion has occurred should be consolidated, strengthened, and improved.

President Teng also said: The ideological and political work in the China University of Science and Technology has been seriously weakened in recent years, with the result that many students have been influenced by the idea of bourgeois liberalization represented by Fang Lizhi. This is the problem we must first solve upon our arrival at the university. Since I have been appointed president of the China University of Science and Technology, I must be determined to run the university well. All the good practices and fine traditions of the university should be maintained and developed, and all that is bad should be promptly rectified. The most important issue at present is that we must clearly understand that the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization spread by Fang Lizhi has influenced a considerable number of people, and we must strive to eliminate the pernicious influence of the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization. Some students may not know that a relevant department has compiled Fang Lizhi's speeches at a number of schools into a book. That book consists of 10 of his speeches, which were basically transcribed from tape recordings. By reading the book, you can see the sequence and essence of Fang Lizhi's thinking and form a correct judgment on him. It is very clear that Fang Lizhi has systematically and typically advocated the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization and opposed the four cardinal principles.

At the discussion meeting, students raised some questions and aired some views. Some students said: President Teng today has made an impression on us that he is affable. We hope that we shall be able to talk with one another in a harmonious atmosphere like this, in order to enhance the understanding between the university leadership and the students. President Teng gladly accepted this suggestion by the students and said that from now on, meetings like this would be held periodically. The discussion meeting came to an end in a cordial and harmonious atmosphere.



NANJING'S XINHUA RIBAO ON 'TOTAL WESTERNIZATION'

OW192136 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jan 87 p 1

[Article by XINHUA RIBAO commentator: "'Total Westernization' Is a Dead-End Street"]

[Text] Guided by the party's four cardinal principles, China has unswervingly taken the road toward reform and opening to the outside world, and has achieved universally acknowledged successes in this regard.

However, there are some people who, turning a blind eye to this fact, say such things as "China's socialist construction over the past 30 years and more is a failure." They think that, by saying this, they can discredit the four cardinal principles and the party's policies of reform and opening to the outside world. Meanwhile, they have also tooted "total Westernization" as a "medical prescription for the country."

Are they telling the truth about what has really happened in China over the past 30 years and more, especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee?

Facts are the most authoritative judge.

Anyone having passed middle-aged can come up with the right conclusion if he compares the situations of old and New China.

Despite its mistakes, setbacks, and twists and turns, China's industrial and agricultural production has been developing fairly quickly since its founding over 30 years ago. The total value of the nation's industrial and agricultural output in 1985 was over 28 times higher than that of 1949. In 1986, China's steel output exceeded 50 million metric tons -- the fourth highest in the world. Following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have correctly learned our lessons from our experiences in socialist construction. Upholding the four cardinal principles, we have implemented the policies of reform and opening to the outside world, and have firmly adhered to the course of building a socialist society with distinctive Chinese characteristics. The past 8 years have been the best period of the nation since its founding. In addition to political stability and unity, its economic development has been sustained, steady, and coordinated. Its market is thriving, the people's living standard has improved noticeably, and the nation's international prestige is unprecedentedly high. China now stands tall among all nations in the world. Except those who have turned a blind eye to these facts and who have ulterior motives, all Chinese people feel proud and elated and would never say that China's socialist construction is a "failure."

Our policy of reform and opening to the outside world is different in principle from "total Westernization" peddled by some people. The resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee points out: "The modern history of China and of the world shows that no country can progress if it refuses to accept elements of advanced science and culture from abroad. Closing one's country to external contact results only in stagnation and backwardness. We resolutely reject the capitalist ideological and social systems that defend oppression and exploitation, and we reject all the ugly and decadent aspects of capitalism. [paragraph continues]"

Nevertheless, we should do our utmost to learn from all countries (including the developed capitalist countries), to acquire advanced science and technology, universally applicable expertise in economic management and administrative work and other useful knowledge, and to verify and develop in practice what we have learned. Otherwise, we shall remain ignorant and be unable to modernize our own country." As such, opening to the outside world and introducing developed countries' advanced science and technology into the country are things we should do to achieve the four modernizations. The purpose is to accelerate the process of building a Chinese-style socialist society, and absolutely not to change China's socialist system into a capitalist system.

The slogan of "total Westernization" is very old. It had many advocates shortly after the founding of the Republic of China [min guo], but their efforts ended in failure. Nevertheless, there were indeed small "samples" of genuine "total Westernization" in the great land of old China, namely the "concessions" that imperialist countries forcibly established in China. Anyone who had been present during those "concessions" realizes what kind of life the Chinese people had. Acting like overlords of the masses, the administrative organs of the "concessions" -- the Ministry of Works, and the police stations -- could do whatever they wanted. The Chinese residents there either became compradors, who betrayed the country in exchange for power and wealth; or became docile, "subservient people;" or laborers making a living through toil and sweat. Should they engage in any revolutionary activity, they would be arrested and killed. Behind the superficial prosperity within the "concessions," there were large numbers of underworld gangs, gangsters were rampant, and prostitution and gambling operated openly. Each year, during severe winters like we are having now, corpses of Chinese people who died from cold and hunger were hauled away by the truckload. This shows that, in a "totally Westernized" society, even the basic right to become a human being could not be guaranteed for the Chinese people.

In fact, it is very clear that the advocates of "total Westernization" want to introduce the capitalist ideology and social system into the great land of China in order to turn China into a "totally" capitalist country. Their scheme, however, will never succeed because in China, socialism is absolutely not just an "idealistic and fictitious matter" as they have asserted, but a vigorously developing reality of life, and the crystal of victories won by the blood and lives of thousands upon thousands of people with lofty ideals through carrying out heroic struggle over the past 50 years and more under the CPC leadership. It is also a choice made by China's 1 billion people. History has proven -- and it will continue to prove -- that "total Westernization" is a dead-end street in China.

The "total Westernization" proposition enjoys little support among the vast number of workers, peasants, and intellectuals. The issue is: The proponents often carry out their demagoguery and instigation by acting like "democratic fighters," and succeed in fooling some students who are still wet behind the ears and who are not in their right minds. Thinking these instigators their "spiritual leaders," the students can do all kinds of stupid things under their instigation. This can be proven by some students' disturbances in some places not long ago. However, the development of events was apparently not as satisfactory as they expected. Facts have educated those enthusiastic but naive students, and also alerted the majority of people, enabling them to see the evil results of uncontrolled ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization, as well as the extreme importance of upholding the four cardinal principles with a clear-cut stand in order to resist the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization, safeguard political stability and unity, and ensure the normal progress of reform and opening to the outside world.

The nation's current political and economic situation is fine. It provides no material or ideological ground for great turbulences. The lines, principles, and policies of our party and government are correct, and they have the firm support from the vast number of people. The CPC Central Committee is united. Although there are difficulties and interferences on our path ahead, socialist China certainly will become a modernized country so long as we are united as one, guard against interferences, and uphold the policies of reform and opening to the outside world under the guidance of the four cardinal principles.

#### QINGDAO WORKER ARRESTED FOR INCITING STUDENTS

OW181615 Beijing XINHUA in English 1534 GMT 18 Jan 87

[Text] Qingdao, January 18 (XINHUA) -- Yu Chunyan, a worker of the Qingdao Water Works in Shandong Province, was arrested by the city Public Security Bureau yesterday for stirring up trouble among students and writing counter-revolutionary letters.

Local public security officers described Yu as hostile to the socialist system. In mid-1986, he tried to form a counter-revolutionary organization named "New National Social Democratic Party" in an attempt to undermine the people's democratic dictatorship, they said.

Last December when some students took to the streets, Yu wrote letters in the name of his "party" and mailed them to universities in Beijing, Shanghai and Nanjing, instigating students to go on demonstrating and refuse to sit in exams.

But students reported his case to the public security departments, who in turn made prompt investigations and arrested Yu Chunyan.

#### SHANGHAI PARTY OFFICIALS TALK WITH STUDENTS

OW161448 Beijing XINHUA in English 1436 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Shanghai, January 16 (XINHUA) -- Only by adhering to the principle of upholding leadership by the Chinese Communist Party can China advance along the socialist road of prosperity, Rui Xingwen, secretary of the CPC Shanghai Committee told student leaders here Thursday.

At Rui's invitation, 13 college students and post-graduates from ten universities in Shanghai discussed with the party secretary the recent criticism of bourgeois liberalization.

The students said that many Shanghai students had heard or read speeches by Fang Lizhi, former vice-president of the Chinese University of Science and Technology in Hefei, Anhui Province, and were influenced by his ideas for bourgeois liberalization.

Rui said that the multi-party system advocated by a small number of people is used in foreign countries to represent different classes with the support of big financial groups.

History proved that such a system would split up the nation, the party official told the students.



He pointed out: "The leading position of the Chinese Communist Party has been established over a long period and has been recognised by all non-communist parties in China," he said.

The students expressed their agreement with the municipal party secretary.

Their discussion also touched on the topics of "total Westernization" and the position of intellectuals.

Earlier this month, the party official also held a symposium with 300 college students to exchange ideas on the current situation. He encouraged the students to study well and be prepared for making China a most powerful nation in the world.

Since the beginning of the new year, the universities in Shanghai have been in good order. The school libraries and classrooms are crowded with students busy preparing for exams.

University leaders, party officials and teachers also visited students at their dormitories to exchange ideas with the youngsters.

#### SHANGHAI PROMOTES NEGOTIABLE SECURITIES BUSINESS

OW171240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1054 GMT 17 Jan 87

[Text] Shanghai, January 17 (XINHUA) -- The Shanghai branch of the People's Bank of China will expand direct transaction of negotiable securities in preparation for the establishment of a stock exchange.

In a regulation published today, five financial institutions now have the power to transfer bonds, shares and bank deposit certificates on commission and buy and sell their won stocks.

Wang Dingfu, a Shanghai branch official of the People's Bank of China's said his bank expects more financial institutions will also conduct this type of business so they can act as brokers in the projected stock exchange.

A local investment and trust corporation tried out direct transaction last year, and now the city has negotiable securities worth 250 million yuan (67.6 million U.S. dollars).

The designated financial institutions plan to issue bonds worth 100 million yuan (27 million U.S. dollars) for companies this month.



GUANGZHOU ARMY UNITS RECEIVE SPECIAL AWARDS

OW171607 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1325 GMT 17 Jan 87

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Liang Zhaoming and XINHUA reporter Lin Ning]

[Excerpts] Guangzhou, 17 Jan (XINHUA) -- Commander You Taizhong, and Political Commissar Zhang Zhongxian of the Guangzhou Military Region, have signed an order and a circular to confer honorable titles on advanced units that have taken a clear-cut stand in upholding the four cardinal principles in grass-roots construction, made intensive efforts to improve grass-roots party branches, strengthened political and ideological work, and achieved outstanding results in military and political training, maintaining good relations between their officers and men, and developing the Army-people joint campaign for building a socialist spiritual civilization. [passage omitted]

Leading comrades of the Guangzhou Military Region have called on all commanders and fighters to learn from these units and from comrades who have been cited as pacesetters, stand at the forefront in upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization, and struggle hard for 2 or 3 years so that the following goals will be achieved: The party branches of grass-roots units will exercise strong leadership, their cadres will display high spirits, their officers and men will have harmonious relations, organizational rules and discipline will be strictly enforced, and work will be carried out strenuously and in an orderly manner in order to bring the grass-roots construction of this military region to a new level.

GUANGZHOU PAPER CRITICIZES BOURGEOIS LIBERALIZATION

HK180509 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jan 87 p 1

[Commentator's article: "A Major Event Vital to the Future of Socialism"]

[Text] The on-going struggle against bourgeois liberalization is a major event vital to the destiny of our party, the future of socialism, and the success or failure of the overall reform and opening up to the world. Therefore, we must have a clear-cut and firm stand in the struggle and actively take part in the struggle.

Historical experience over the past 30-odd years since the founding of the PRC have proved that the only correct road China can take is the socialist road with Chinese characteristics. However, while we are advancing forward with full confidence along this broad road, an ideological trend advocating bourgeois liberalization has emerged, and some people have even begun to play the old tune of "total Westernization" again in order to negate the socialist system and abolish the party's leadership. Under the influence of such an ideological trend and incited by a handful of bad people, a small number of students went to the streets to stir up trouble, and caused temporary unrest. Some of the universities and colleges in our province also "sent up bubbles" with a small number of students marching in the streets. For a time, because the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization spread unchecked, some people with ulterior motives and a desire to see the world plunged into chaos purposely exaggerated the dark side of things, collected all the pretexts they could make use of from our work to confuse right and wrong, and tried in every way to vilify the party's leadership and uglify socialism, thus exercising an odious influence.

In the opinion of a handful of prominent figures who have been advocating bourgeois liberalization, socialism is inferior to capitalism, and all things in China are inferior to those in the West. These people do not understand the modern history of China, nor do they understand that the capitalist system in the West is fundamentally unsuited to the situation in China. The superiority of the socialist system is obvious to all. Since the founding of the New China, although our socialist cause has experienced ups and downs, the progress we have made is that which could not be seen in the old China in its hundreds or even thousands of years' history. Especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has implemented the policy of reform and opening up to the world, our country's economy has been developing steadily and continuously, and our country's scientific and cultural causes have been flourishing and prosperous. Like other parts of the country, the economic situation of our Guangdong Province has been unprecedentedly good over the past few years. The national economy of our province has experienced sustained growth for consecutive years; great progress has been made in the building of export-oriented production structure; the export volume of our province has shown a great increase; there has been a bumper supply of various commodities on the market; good results have been achieved in the implementation of the financial and credit plans; and the educational, scientific and technological, and cultural causes of our province have also witnessed further development. All the people who respect facts will certainly acknowledge these achievements.

Without the superior socialist system and the correct leadership of the CPC, it would be absolutely impossible for us to achieve these successes. On the contrary, if China has not carried out socialism but has mechanically copied the capitalist system of the West, as advocated by a handful of prominent figures who have advertised bourgeois liberalization, China would not have become a prosperous and strong country and the Chinese people would not have again been oppressed and exploited.

To stick to the socialist road will not hinder the process of opening up to the world. However, opening up to the world is fundamentally different from "total Westernization". The "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on the Guiding Principles for Building a Socialist Society With an Advanced Culture and Ideology" pointed out that opening up to the world is our unshakable basic national policy. We should learn the advanced science and technology, the modern technology, economic and administrative management methods with universal applicability, and all the beneficial cultures from all the countries, and then judge and develop them in our practice. However, we must resolutely reject the capitalist ideological structure and social system which defend exploitation and oppression and we must reject all the evil and decadent things of capitalism. The purpose of opening up to the world is to develop the social productive forces and realize socialist modernization, but not to deviate from the socialist road. No matter how beautiful it sounds, the "total Westernization" actually asks people to deviate from the socialist track and take the capitalist road. Therefore, we must criticize the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization.

All the members of the Communist Party, members of the Communist Youth League, and staff of the state organs of our province, especially the leading cadres at various levels, must fully understand the importance of opposing bourgeois liberalization and stand in the forefront of the struggle. [paragraph continues]

We must continue to adhere to the four cardinal principles, firmly believe that the CPC Central Committee's line, general and specific policies are completely correct, and practically further consolidate and develop the good situation of stability and unity so as to ensure the smooth progress of the building of the socialist modernization.

#### SHENZHEN DAILIES CRITICIZED FOR LIBERALIZATION

HK200328 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1346 GMT 19 Jan 87

[Report: "Shenzhen Criticizes Two Newspapers by Name"]

[Text] Shenzhen, 19 Jan (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE) -- Two Shenzhen newspapers SHENZHEN QINGNIAN BAO and TEQU CONGREN BAO have been criticized by the city's senior leaders and newspapers for "giving the green light to views of bourgeois liberalization which polluted the reform and opening up atmosphere and hindered economic construction in the special economic zone."

Shenzhen senior leaders criticized the two newspapers by name at a recent work conference of the city's party committee attended by more than 1,000 leading cadres at various levels. Bitter criticism was specially directed at SHENZHEN QINGNIAN BAO. Mayor Li Hao pointed out: SHENZHEN QINGNIAN BAO spread a number of erroneous views. This is a typical manifestation of bourgeois liberalization, which is harmful to opening up, reforms and economic construction in the special economic zone. He called on cadres to remove all obstacles and do a good job in various lines of construction work in the zone. SHENZHEN TEQU BAO reported the criticism made by Li Hao to SHENZHEN QINGNIAN BAO.

In a commentator's article published today, SHENZHEN TEQU BAO pointed out: SHENZHEN QINGNIAN BAO and TEQU CONGREN BAO for a time became bases for Fang Lizhi, Wang Ruowang and others to preach their views of liberalization; especially SHENZHEN QINGNIAN BAO, which ran a series of articles vilifying the leadership of the Communist Party and the socialist system and advertising Western democracy. If the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization continues to run wild, our political stability and unity shall be damaged, the good investment climate in the special economic zone shall be harmed and the schemes for carrying our reforms and opening up in depth in the zone shall be disrupted.

#### SHENZHEN LEADER OPPOSES BOURGEOIS LIBERALIZATION

OW171252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 17 Jan 87

["Open to Foreign Investment, Yes; Liberalization, No -- Shenzhen Party Secretary" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Shenzhen, January 17 (XINHUA) -- Continuing to open to foreign investment and technology while fighting against bourgeois liberalization is the policy for China's special economic zones, Li Hao, secretary of the Shenzhen City CPC Committee, has said.

Speaking at a committee meeting ending yesterday, the party official criticized some local news and other organizations for having taken an approach of bourgeois liberalization.



"Some people, failing to find a market for their bourgeois liberalization ideas in other parts of the country, came to Shenzhen to make speeches and publish articles, attempting to turn the zone into a stronghold of bourgeois liberalization," Li said.

He called attention to the fact that a few people in the zone were sympathetic, failing to see the existence of sharp struggles on issues concerning whether the four cardinal principles are to be adhered to. The four principles refer to those of the socialist road, people's democratic dictatorship, Communist Party's leadership and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

He called on party members and other people engaging in newspaper work in the zone to raise their political awareness. "No one is allowed to side -- in whatever form -- with bourgeois liberalization ideas," he said.

While implementing the open policy and economic reforms, the zone must adhere to the four cardinal principles and take a clear-cut stand in opposing bourgeois liberalization, Li said.

#### GUANGXI RIBAO ON OPPOSITION TO LIBERALIZATION

HK190313 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 18 Jan 87

[Report on an 18 January GUANGXI RIBAO commentator's article entitled: Party Members Must Uphold the Four Cardinal Principles]

[Excerpts] The CPC Central Committee and State Council have decided to reorganize the leadership group of the Science and Technology University of China. The Shanghai Municipal Discipline Inspection Commission has decided to expel Wang Kuowang from the party. These are effective measures taken by the party in upholding the four cardinal principles, opposing bourgeois liberalization, preserving a high degree of political and ideological unity in the party, and ensuring the smooth progress of reform, opening up, and the modernization drive.

The party members and the people of all nationalities in our region resolutely and actively support these measures. The party organizations at all levels and the party members throughout the region should seriously study the relevant central instructions and the relevant editorials, commentaries, and articles in the press and publications, and fully understand the importance of upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization. They should spontaneously uphold the party's political discipline and take a firm and clear-cut stand in the forefront of the struggle against bourgeois liberalization. [passage omitted]

If responsible persons of party organizations allows remarks advocating bourgeois liberalization to run rampant, and pay not attention, they are in serious dereliction of their duty and should be relieved of their posts. Only by strictly enforcing party discipline can we purify the party organization, preserve its unity, and boost its combat strength. So long as the party organizations and party members take a firm and clear-cut stand in upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization and further correct bureaucratism and unhealthy trends, we will be able to unite the people of all nationalities still more closely, ensure the smooth progress of all-round reforms and opening up, and win new success in building the two civilizations.



GUANGXI RIBAO ON EDUCATION IN IDEALS, DISCIPLINE

HK180649 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Report on a 16 January GUANGXI RIBAO commentator's article entitled: We Must Conduct Education for Young Students in Opposing Bourgeois Liberalization]

[Excerpts] Recently, a few university students in places outside Guangxi caused street disturbances, which affected stability and unity, reform and opening up, and socialist modernization. A main reason for this was that for a long time the leaders there, and especially the school leadership and party and CYL organizations, failed to take a firm and clear-cut stand against the trend of thought of bourgeois liberalization.

The great majority of students in Guangxi have clear thinking and did not follow them in making trouble. They behaved well. However, the trend of thought of bourgeois liberalization has also made an impact on some of our students. We must absorb the lesson of allowing bourgeois liberalization to run rampant. We must attach great importance to this matter.

Schools are places for training new people with ideals, morality, culture, and discipline. Hence, while carrying out their mission of imparting knowledge, the schools must take a firm and clear-cut stand in teaching the students to uphold the four cardinal principles and oppose bourgeois liberalization, so that every student will not only absorb knowledge but will also politically become a strong fighter in upholding the four cardinal principles and serving the people wholeheartedly. This is the unshirkable duty of the school leadership, party and CYL organizations, mass organizations, teachers, staff, and parents. The current problem is that some schools have abandoned their responsibilities and dare not take a firm and clear-cut stand against bourgeois liberalization or wage struggle against erroneous ideas. The inevitable result is that the trend of thought of bourgeois liberalization spreads unhampered and poisons the young students.

The lesson of a few students causing street disturbances elsewhere reminds us that we must strengthen and improve the teaching of political and theoretical lessons and the students' regular ideological and political work. At present we must carry out education in the situation and seriously make up for the missed lesson in upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization. [passage omitted]

We will certainly not allow anyone in any form to spread remarks among the students uglifying party leadership and the socialist system. At the same time, we must also enhance political vigilance. If anyone worms his way among the students to incite them to make trouble and carry out sabotage activities, we must promptly see through their plot and expose their foul features. [passage omitted]

At present there are two issues that must be clearly explained to the students: 1) Can a developing country be compared with developed capitalist countries, and how should it be compared? 2) Can socialism or capitalism save China? These are the two main problems currently in the thinking of some young people. We must cite China's recent history and the great achievements in socialist construction since the founding of the state, and scientifically analyze the political and economic situation of the world today, in answering these two questions. [passage omitted]

GUANGXI LEADER URGES OPPOSING LIBERALIZATION

HK180647 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] After the publication of the news of the reorganization of the leadership of the Science and Technology University and the expulsion of Wang Ruowang from the party, regional CPC Committee Secretary Chen Huiguang, who is currently conducting investigation and study and extending Spring Festival greetings to the cadres and masses in Hechi Prefecture, advised the cadres everywhere he went to resolutely oppose bourgeois liberalization and uphold the four cardinal principles.

At a meeting of leading cadres of the party and government of Duan Yao Autonomous County, he pointed out: Upholding the four cardinal principles is set out in the party and state constitutions. Every party member, cadre, and citizen must adhere to this. No violation is permitted. The idea of bourgeois liberalization means negating socialism; such an idea finds no favor with the people. I hope everyone will assiduously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and enhance spontaneity to adhere to the four cardinal principles.

At noon on 15 January, he arrived at (Dacheng) Mining Bureau where he told the leading cadres to conduct education among the party members, cadres, and worker masses in upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization. They should firm up their confidence and resolve to follow the socialist road. At present, it is also necessary to conduct education in revolutionary ideas and discipline, and in the legal system, and to launch healthy cultural activities. Education in culture, science, and technology should be done well.

GUANGXI SECRETARY INSPECTS MOUNTAINOUS COUNTY

HK190311 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 18 Jan 87

[Text] On 16 and 17 January, Chen Huiguang, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, carried out an inspection in Tiane County. He extended regards to all cadres working in the county. He said: You have been working in the mountain areas for several decades and have made certain contributions in bringing about big changes in the county. Poor households have been extricated from poverty, and many rural households have embarked on the road to getting rich. Your work should be commended.

Chen Huiguang expressed the hope that the county's cadres would study the relevant central documents and various RENMIN RIBAO editorials and commentaries. They should also study the circulars of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, and create a political situation of stability and unity.

The leadership groups at all levels and the party members and cadres should take a firm and clear-cut stand in upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization. It is essential to improve leadership style, display the spirit of arduous struggle and building an enterprise with arduous effort, and lead the people of Tiane County to take advantage of its strong points. We should have confidence to work in concert at construction, to bring about a big change in the county's appearance in 3 to 5 years.

HENAN LEADER SPEAKS ON COUNTY-LEVEL REFORMS

HK200223 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Jan 87

[Excerpts] From 13 to 15 January, the provincial CPC Committee and government convened in Zhengzhou a forum on comprehensive structural reform at county-level. Yang Xizong, Zhang Zhigang, Yao Minxue, and Hu Tiyun attended the meeting. [passage omitted]

During the meeting, comrades from the pilot project counties in comprehensive structural reform exchanged experiences in this work and discussed deepening the reforms and expanding the pilot project counties' jurisdiction in economic management. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Yeng Xizong spoke on five issues in his summation report.

1. Industrial and agricultural output value, financial revenue and expenditure, and population of Henan's 120 counties and county-level cities account for a very high proportion of the province's totals. Doing a good job in reform at county-level and enlivening county-level economy is of great significance for invigorating Henan.

2. The main tasks in county-level reform in 1987 are to invigorate the enterprises, circulation, operations, and the grass roots, and to strengthen lateral economic ties. Other coordinated reforms should also be carried out.

3. The party and government organs at all levels and the departments concerned must support the pilot project counties in carrying out reforms.

4. Seriously do a good job in the administration of counties by cities.

5. Correctly understand and handle the relationship between upholding the four cardinal principles and carrying out reforms and opening up. We must do a good job in both respects.

ARREST OF WUHAN INSTIGATOR LU DI SHOWN ON TV

OW161919 [Editorial report] Beijing Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 16 January carries in its "News Hookup" program a 2-minute video report by Hubei television station's correspondent on the arrest of Lu Di, who, according to the announcer, instigated student demonstrations in Wuhan City.

The opening shot shows two policemen escorting Lu into a room, and then another policeman reading an arrest warrant to him. The TV then successively shows the arrest warrant; a verdict, dated January 1981, sentencing Lu to 3 years of rehabilitation through labor on charges of theft; and Lu Di's old student identification. It also shows part of the manuscript draft of a notice of the "Autonomous Union of Chinese College Students," followed by part of a printed form of the notice, dated 23 December 1986. The notice makes appeals for "democracy," "opposing bureaucracy," "freedom," "opposing the doctrine of iron fists," "open journalism," "open politics," and "multi-party politics."

The video recording concludes with shots showing Lu Di signing the arrest warrant and being fingerprinted, and a policeman handcuffing him.



HEBEI URGES SUPPORT FOR POLITBURO DECISION

HK180330 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 000 GMT 18 Jan 87

[Excerpt] The provincial CPC Committee and government jointly held a telephone conference on 17 January to make arrangements for work around the Spring Festival.

The meeting called on the party committees and government at all levels and the party members, cadres, and masses throughout the province to resolutely support the communique of the enlarged meeting of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau issued on 16 January, and resolutely support the decision of the meeting. This decision will enable our party to do still better in implementing the line since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and promote the smooth development of reform and construction. We must resolutely carry out the central instructions and maintain a high degree of political and ideological unity with the CPC Central Committee.

We must resolutely respond to and implement the call of the enlarged meeting of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau: Continue to implement the line, principles, and various domestic and foreign policies formulated by the CPC Central Committee since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee; uphold the four cardinal principles; oppose bourgeois liberalization; continue taking economic construction as the central task and concentrate efforts on developing the social productive forces; continue the all-round reforms and the policy of opening up to the world and invigorating the domestic economy; continue to develop socialist democracy and improve the socialist legal system; consolidate and expand the patriotic united front; and unite as one and struggle hard to fulfill the tasks of the province's Seventh 5-Year Plan.

The meeting stressed that the party committees at all levels must regard study and implementation of the speeches of leading central comrades as the current top priority task, and get a thoroughly good grasp of it. It is first necessary to convey them well. We should enable the whole body of party members, cadres, masses, and teachers, students, and staff of educational institutes at the secondary level and above to know as soon as possible about the speeches of the leading central comrades. After they are conveyed, it is necessary to organize study and discussion, so that everyone will profoundly understand the necessity and importance of opposing bourgeois liberalization and have a clear idea of what road China should follow to achieve modernization as soon as possible, and understand what will happen in our country if we fail to uphold the four cardinal principles. In this way people will be able to resist and oppose the trend of thought of bourgeois liberalization with still greater spontaneity.

The party organizations at all levels, especially the leadership groups, must take a firm and clear-cut stand and attitude in the struggle against bourgeois liberalization. They must endeavor to treat this as an important matter, put it on their agenda, and get a good grasp of it.

What attitude to take toward the trend of thought of bourgeois liberalization -- whether to resolutely struggle against it or allow it to run rampant -- constitutes a serious test for the party organizations and leadership groups at all levels.



Upholding party leadership, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, the people's democratic dictatorship, and the socialist road -- these four cardinal principles were proposed by Comrade Deng Xiaoping at a meeting on guidelines for the party's theoretical work in 1979. Later they were written into the several guiding principles on the party's political life, the resolution on a number of problems in party history since the founding of the state, the report of the 12th party congress, and the party and state Constitutions. These principles profoundly reflect the objective laws and [words indistinct] demands of socialist modernization, and represent in concentrated form the fundamental interests and aspirations of the whole party and the whole people. They are our fundamentals in building the country, and are also the political basis for the unity and struggle of the whole party, the whole Army, and the people of the whole country.

In essence, the various remarks spread by people pursuing bourgeois liberalization mean opposing the four cardinal principles. In waging a tit-for-tat struggle against them, we must unswervingly uphold the four cardinal principles and be models in this respect at all times and in all circumstances. This is the demand placed on every party member by the party rules and regulations.

Only by unswervingly opposing bourgeois liberalization can we do still better in upholding the four cardinal principles, further consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity, ensure that all undertakings will develop in the correct direction, and promote all work.

The meeting pointed out that to ensure the fulfillment of this year's industrial and agriculture production plans, the province must base its efforts on making an early start, and first fight well the battle in the first quarter, including the Spring Festival period. The provincial authorities plan that, under the premise of improving economic results, the province should fulfill in the first quarter 24 percent of the year's industrial output value plan, thus making a fine start in the first quarter. All prefectures, cities, counties, industrial and communications enterprises, and the provincial departments concerned must guard against and eliminate slackness around and during the Spring Festival, stay at their posts, improve the work of directing production, and strive to produce more good quality products that sell well in the markets.

In agricultural production, the province should do a good job in crop tending and preparations for spring farmwork. [passage omitted including indistinct passage]

#### 'TRICKY' TAIYUAN COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES ARRESTED

OW162153 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] This morning, the Taiyuan City Public Security Bureau announced that it had cracked two major cases of counterrevolutionary activities involving the mailing of anonymous letters. (Sun Guoyi) and (Qi Jiuyuan), who adopted a hostile attitude toward socialism, were arrested according to law on 11 and 14 January respectively.

(Qi Jiuyuan), a 37-year-old male, was a worker at the North Engineering Section of the Taiyuan Railway Sub-Bureau.

Since 28 June 1981, he had repeatedly used a pen name (Siyuan) to send counterrevolutionary letters to party and state leaders and to the party and government organs in various provinces and cities to maliciously attack the party and state leaders, vilify the socialist system, smear the line, principles and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and peddle bourgeois liberalization. From 29 December 1986 to 5 January 1987, he once again sent out five counterrevolutionary letters in a vain attempt to create turmoil. On the morning of 14 January, (Qi Jiuyuan) was arrested in the course of committing another crime.

(Sun Guoyi), a 28-year-old male, alias (Sun Yi), was a worker of the electric workshop of the Labor Service Company under the Taiyuan Coal Dressing Plant. On 27 December 1986, he mailed out a counterrevolutionary letter under the name of the "Shanxi Young Workers Committee" trying to reverse the verdict on three evildoers (Wang Weishan), (Jin Wenzeng), and (Li Yin) in Shanghai who were arrested by the Shanghai Municipal Public Security Bureau according to law for disrupting public order. He also maliciously attacked the party's existing policies, and vilified the principle state leaders. On the basis of Article 102 of the Criminal Law of China, he committed the counterrevolutionary crime of inciting the people. A spokesman of the Taiyuan City Public Security Bureau said: We can see from the aforementioned two cases that a handful of counterrevolutionary elements and evildoers who have a hostile attitude toward socialism have tried to take advantage of the student demonstrations to create turmoil and undermine the situation of stability and unity. They have definitely miscalculated the situation. We as organs of the people's dictatorship, will certainly punish the evildoers according to law. All counterrevolutionaries, no matter how tricky they are and how well they disguise themselves, will never be able to escape the net of justice spread by the people.

#### SHANXI CPPCC SUPPORTS POLITBURO DECISION

HK190514 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Jan 87

[Excerpts] The 15th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 5th Shanxi Provincial CPPCC concluded in Taiyuan on 18 January after completing all its agenda. During the meeting, the participants seriously discussed CPC Central Committee Document No 1 of 1987 and Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee Document No 1 of 1987, and the communique of the enlarged meeting of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau. They discussed the spirit of the national united front work conference and a report on [words indistinct] work. [passage omitted]

CPPCC Vice Chairman (Wang Xi) spoke at the conclusion of the meeting. He said: During the meeting the participants have seriously discussed CPC Central Committee Document No 1 of 1987 and the communique of the enlarged meeting of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau. Everyone has pledged to take a firm and clear-cut stand in upholding the four cardinal principles and in opposing bourgeois liberalization, and to work to preserve the political situation of stability and unity.

Everyone has supported the decision of the enlarged meeting of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, unanimously holding: This major decision will be still more beneficial for implementing the CPC Central Committee's line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and for ensuring the smooth progress of the cause of socialist modernization.

Everyone has pledged to unite still more closely around the CPC Central Committee, uphold the four cardinal principles, resolutely oppose bourgeois liberalization, persevere in reform and opening up, and consolidate and expand the patriotic united front. We will actively organize the CPPCC members to take part in building the two civilizations in the province and further create a new situation in CPPCC work in the province.

The meeting decided to convene the fifth session of the fifth provincial CPPCC in Taiyuan in early March. [passage omitted]

#### TIANJIN'S NI ZHIFU LEADS INVESTIGATION WORK

SK181041 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 17 Jan 87

[Text] During July 1986, leading municipal-level organs, by implementing the principle that leadership means service, organized more than 270 cadres to form 44 service groups led by 23 municipal leading comrades, including Ni Zhifu, Li Ruihuan, Wu Zhen, and Nie Bichu, to go deep among 71 large and middle-sized enterprises and units to carry out investigations and study and to help grass-roots-level units deal with their problems. These groups have scored marked achievements in directing the work of increasing incomes and curtailing expenses by concentrating on dealing with certain problems.

During his investigation and study among the key enterprises that make molds and public health equipment, Comrade Ni Zhifu put forward his new idea on readjusting or reorganizing production and pointed out that efforts should be made to do away with the out-dated production pattern in which both large and small plants embrace all production tasks, to organize specialized production, to develop lateral economic associations among enterprises, to foster new coordinative forces, and to turn the strong points of certain plants into those of the industry as a whole.

Leading the service groups, Comrade Li Ruihuan went deep among the No 1 and 2 bicycle plants to carry out investigations and study and held official meetings at these plants, in which he put forward important policy decisions on conducting reforms in the bicycle industry. Thus, these bicycle enterprises have achieved obvious change by developing a famous trademark product, implementing the principle of high prices for fine quality products, curtailing links of commodity circulation, and improving distribution systems. Staff members and workers in these enterprises have doubled their production enthusiasm and scored a large-scale increase in bicycle output.

According to incomplete statistics compiled at the end of 1986, the enterprises put forward 365 questions to these service groups concerning the fund shortage for production, raw material supply, policy influence, and industrial development. At present, of these questions, 220 have been dealt with, accounting for 62 percent, and 98 are the subjects of consultations. According to statistics compiled among 54 industrial enterprises, of 46 profit-making enterprises, 29 have had their profits surpass the figure designated in early 1986, accounting for 63 percent. Their profit increase has reached more than 105 million yuan. Of eight money-losing enterprises, it is estimated that three enterprises that have switched their losses to profits can earn 5.4 million yuan in profits and that two other enterprises can reduce their losses by 3.69 million yuan. This has proved that leading municipal-level organs' service groups have successfully fulfilled their task of helping enterprises increase income and curtail expenses.



TIANJIN HOLDING CONFERENCE OF PARTY DELEGATES

SK200417 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jan 87 p 1

[Decision of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee on convening the municipal conference of party delegates adopted at the Sixth Plenary Session of the Fourth Tianjin CPC Committee on 7 January 1987]

[Text] 1. In accordance with Article 12 of the party Constitution and the plan of the CPC Central Committee, the municipal CPC Committee decided to convene the municipal conference of party delegates in June to elect Tianjin Municipality's delegation to the 13th National CPC Congress.

2. Approximately 600 persons will attend the Tianjin Municipal Conference of Party Delegates. They are as follows:

a) Members and alternate members of the CPC Central Committee and members of the Central Advisory Commission and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission who are in Tianjin;

b) Members and alternate members of the municipal CPC Committee;

c) Members of the municipal Advisory Commission;

d) Members of the municipal Discipline Inspection Commission;

e) Principal responsible persons of districts, counties, bureaus, municipal, party and government departments, and mass organizations who are not members of the municipal CPC Committee, Advisory Commission, and Discipline Inspection Commission;

f) Representatives of the party members, particularly young and middle-aged party members, from the economic, scientific and technological, cultural and educational, public health and physical education fronts who have made outstanding achievements since the 12th party congress. The municipal CPC Committee will determine the numbers of delegates for the party committees (leading party groups) of the districts, counties, and bureaus, and party committees of the municipal-level departments, commissions, and offices, and the organs under the jurisdiction of the municipality, and will assign them to hold enlarged meetings to elect their delegates to the conference and then submit reports to the municipal CPC Committee for examinations and approvals.

3. All delegates to the municipal conference of party delegates have rights to vote and elect.

4. The municipal CPC Committee calls for the party organizations at all levels and the vast number of party members throughout the province to persist in the four cardinal principles, safeguard and protect the political situation characterized by stability and unity, achieve reform and the work of opening to the outside world, and provide outstanding achievements for welcoming the convocation of the 13th National Party Congress.



JILIN COMMENTARY SUPPORTS PARTY LEADERSHIP

SK180143 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT

[Commentary: It Is Impossible To Make a Success in Reform Without the Leadership of the Party"]

[Text] Persisting in party leadership is a fundamental guarantee for realizing the four modernizations as well as the key link in deciding success in reform. The spearhead of the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalism is directed against the CPC leaders, with the result that the party has almost lost its cohesiveness and combat effectiveness and our reform and construction undertakings have been dampened. This fundamentally runs counter to the aspirations of the people and historical trend. The people of all nationalities resolutely oppose this.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping said that a big country like China will certainly be divided and attempt nothing without the communist leadership. That the CPC is the leading core and mainstay of China's socialist undertakings is a conclusion made by the Chinese people through several decades of experience as well as a choice made by the people of all nationalities long ago. Conducting reform, opening to the outside world, and building China into a culturally advanced and highly democratic socialist powerful country is a cause that the people of all nationalities throughout the country should go all out to accomplish at present. China is a country that has several thousand years of feudal history and that has been attacked by imperialism for nearly 100 years, as well as a developing country that has a population of 1 billion and that is economically and culturally backward. Only by persisting in the leadership of the Communist Party and the party's line, principles, and policies can we unite the people of all nationalities and all patriotic forces and balance the relations between the interests of various sectors to mobilize positive factors that can be mobilized to promote the development of construction and reform work. In order to ensure smooth progress in reform and the work of opening to the outside world, we must further persist in party leadership. The reform and work of opening to the outside world is a requirement for developing a socialist commodity economy and social productive forces, for strengthening a socialist material foundation, for perfecting socialist systems, and for building socialism with Chinese characteristics. In conducting reform and opening to the outside world, we will face many new problems. Socialist, capitalist, and feudalistic things, both advanced and backward, and both advantageous and harmful factors will simultaneously arise. Without the leadership of the party's policies and principles, various obscene things will ceaselessly invade us; our reform and open work will embark on the capitalist path; and the big country with a 1 billion population will lose its key forces and will find itself in circumstances that are dreadful to contemplate. We must not be vague on the fundamental matter upon which the future and destiny of the country hinge.

Some people held that stressing party leadership will obstruct the practice of carrying democracy forward. The thinking of setting democracy against party leadership is extremely preposterous. We recognize that the democratic system of the current stage is not perfect enough. We have set forth a goal of building democracy just because of this. However, the building of socialist democracy can only be carried out in a step-by-step and orderly manner under the leadership of the party. In fact, the party is taking measures to reform the democratic system, which is not perfect enough, in order to systematically and legally develop democracy.

Marxism holds that the socialist democracy is a democracy with leadership but is neither a democracy of bourgeois individualism nor ultra-democracy. Democracy will not exist if it departs from legality, centralization, and the leadership of the party. Democracy that runs counter to the leadership of the party and that is not restricted by legality will create anarchy. The 10-year Great Cultural Revolution, which ignored the leadership of party committees to rise in revolution and advocated so-called mass democracy, has brought about unprecedented upheaval and serious calamity for the state. We should clearly understand what results we will gain if we advocate mass democracy again today.

Some people suspect and even negate the leadership of the party using the excuse of unhealthy practices existing in the party. Such a point of view is also very harmful. We must understand that the 8 years following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee have seen the best historical situation since the founding of the PRC. In this period, the country registered a situation of political stability and unity, and a sustained, steady, and coordinated economic growth rate; and the people's living standards were notably improved. All these achievements are obvious to all. We must owe these achievements, which attract worldwide attention scored in such a short period of 8 years, to the fact that the entire party and all the people throughout the nation have conscientiously implemented the party's line and policies under the leadership of the party. The unhealthy practices existing within the party are being solved in a step-by-step manner through consolidating the party's ideologies and work style.

Practice shows that the problems existing within the party will be completely solved through improving the work of the party. So, we must determine what is both nonessential and essential. Although unhealthy practices exist within the party, we must notice that the main trend of the party is good. A black cloud cannot shut out the rays of the sun. Thus, we must justly and forcefully criticize and refute the speeches on suspecting and opposing the leadership of the party which are made just because unhealthy practices exist within the party. Without the leadership of the party, it is impossible for us to make success in reform and construction. This is an objective truth that has been proven through the history of Chinese construction and development over the past decades. We must take a firm and clear-cut stand to criticize, educate, and fight against the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalism that negates the leadership of the party and the four cardinal principles.

#### LIAONING ARTICLE ON OBSERVING PARTY RULE

SK181105 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Station commentator's article: "Communist Party Members Must Keep Their Oath"]

[Text] All members of the Chinese Communist Party must acknowledge the party's guiding principles and regulations. Participating in a party organization and actively working for the organization represent an important principle of the proletarian theory on party building. Our party's regulations adopted at all congresses have obviously included such provisions. To acknowledge the party's guiding principles and regulations, we should implement the principles and provisions in the regulations and our acts should be bound by them. Only by so doing can we build our party into a strong fighting collective with powerful fighting strength. When entering the party, each comrade should take an oath before the party flag to show their determination to support the party's guiding principles, to observe the party's regulations, and to wage the life-long struggle for communism.

Therefore, we cannot treat our oath as lip service, but must turn it into action. Our words and actions must be in total conformity with our oath.

The party's new Constitution adopted at the 12th CPC Congress has clearly pointed out that efforts should be made to uphold the socialist road, the people's democratic dictatorship, the party's leadership, and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and to concentrate all forces on building socialist modernization. This represents a political foundation for the current period to foster unity and unify thinking and indicates that upholding the four cardinal principles represents a basic demand of each Communist Party member who is not allowed to voice his opinions and go into action that runs counter to the principles. However, a handful of persons have openly voiced opinions that run counter to the party's policies and viewpoints by violating the provisions of the party's regulations and their own oath. They have opposed the four cardinal principles and indulged in bourgeois liberalism. None of this can be tolerated by the party's political discipline. Supporting the party's guiding principles, observing the party's regulations, and waging life-long struggles for communism are not only the watchwords of Communist Party members, but also require each Communist Party member to earnestly implement them. If they fail to implement them, they will not be qualified as Communist Party members. If they run counter to the principles over the course of practice, it means that they betray their own oath and lose the cardinal condition of Communist Party members.

To be sure, the party's regulations have stipulated in party members' rights that party members are authorized to participate in discussion on the party's policies, to reserve their right of approval while raising differing opinions on resolutions, and to submit their differing opinions to their higher or central authorities. However, the submission of such opinions can only be carried out under certain conditions. For example, as for differing opinions toward the party's resolutions and policy decisions, the party's regulations stipulate that party members are allowed to reserve their right of approval while resolutely raising differing opinions on resolutions that must be adopted immediately, and that no one is allowed to do what he likes. The party's inner freedom, as that in the society, must be bound by discipline. Freedom without the bounds of discipline can never become true freedom; therefore, it must be protected and maintained by discipline. Communist Party members are equal before the party's regulations and discipline. Our party has never had and never will have exceptional party members. Each party member, no matter how high a position or prestige he may have, must observe the party's regulations and discipline; no one is allowed to run counter to the party's regulations and discipline. Only by so doing can we ensure and maintain the party's unity and unification, and bring into full play the party's central and leading role in building the two socialist civilizations.



TAIWAN REPORTS HU YAO-PANG'S RESIGNATION

OW170439 Taipei CNA in English 0314 GMT 17 Jan 87

[Text] Taipei, Jan 16 (CNA) -- The Chinese Communist Politburo, in an enlarged meeting Friday, decided to oust Hu Yao-pang from his present post as general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party. Red Chinese "Premier" Chao Tzu-yang is said to have acted on Hu's behalf, according to Mainland Chinese broadcasts monitored in Taipei Friday.

Peiping's central broadcasting station reported that the Politburo "unanimously" agreed to accept Hu's resignation from his party post but to preserve his membership as standing member of the Politburo.

A bulletin issued by the Politburo Friday evening said Hu admitted that he had violated the party's principle of total leadership and had made mistakes in handling important political issues. Hu was bitterly criticized by other members of the Politburo during the meeting, it said.

## Radio Commentary on Hu Ouster

OW171353 Taipei CNA in English 1338 GMT 17 Jan 87

[Text] Taipei, Jan 17 (CNA) -- The following is a commentary by the Broadcasting Corporation of China (BCC) in Taipei entitled: "Hu Yao-pang Resigns"

The speculation is over: Communist Party Chief Hu Yao-pang has resigned in Peking. His replacement is "Premier" Chao Tze-Yang, one of the three leaders, along with Hu and paramount leader Teng Hsiao-ping, who has run Communist China for the past 7 years.

In stark political terms, Hu was ousted as party chief. He fell into disfavor on the heels of the student unrest that has shaken Communist China in recent weeks. Hu has been criticized and blamed for not keeping a firm hold on the Communist Party's authority.

When Hu "disappeared" from the scene two weeks ago, speculation was rampant that the conservative faction of the party, led by Chen Yun and Peng Chen, had effectively put Hu on the sacrificial block. But that was not enough to oust him; the conservatives needed the support of Teng, and it appears they got it.

In the official announcement from Peking, it was noted that high-ranking officials in the party criticized Hu openly and fiercely. It said the critics included Teng. It also mentioned that Hu had offered a "self criticism" along with his resignation, admitting his mistakes.

Essentially, Hu is indeed being made a scapegoat by the reformist faction in the Communist Party led by Teng and Chao. The charge against Hu, that he had permitted Western ideas of capitalism and liberalism to spread throughout Mainland China, has surprised many outside observers because it was taken for granted that all of the top leaders of the reformist faction, including Teng and Chao, shared responsibility for this trend.

Indeed, the "open-door" policy prevailed on the mainland in recent years is a pet project of Teng, with Hu just following his lead. Thus it seems bogus to assess blame solely on Hu for the rise of Western ideas and tendencies.



Consequently, the key to Hu's fall from power lies in the dissatisfaction of the conservative old guards who can barely tolerate the open-door policy, let alone the spread of what they call "polluted" Western ideas. When the student protests came into full swing in late December and early January, the old guard used the occasion to criticize Teng and the others in the party's reformist faction. They said it was a sign that the Communist Party was losing its grip on authority. This, they argued, was contrary to the basic tenet of Communist Party superiority.

Some observers have said the conservative faction may have "arranged" the student protests to pave the way for their criticisms of the "open-door" policy. Others say Teng had originally motivated the students to show that there was widespread support for this program. But when the demonstrations began to get out of control, Teng had to reel them in lest the power of criticism fall into the conservatives' hands.

Whatever the case, the fact remains that Communist China is entangled in yet another serious power struggle. This time the victims are mostly liberal intellectuals who had supported Teng's open-door policy perhaps a little too enthusiastically. In that sense, they are no different than Hu Yao-pang, who was a team player purged for the sake of sacrifice to conservative interests. Some reporters from Peking have noted that Teng does not wish the purge to extend too deep into the ranks of his reformist faction. He wants to limit the "damage" to a few unlucky souls, such as Hu Yao-pang the PEOPLE'S DAILY writer Liu Binyan.

The real losers, however, are the students, intellectuals, engineers and scientists who had hoped that another power struggle against their interests would not occur. Faith in the Communist Party is sure to sink again following Hu's ouster and the rumblings in Peking that the Communist Party will turn back to orthodox Leninism again.

#### Notes 'Conservative Comeback'

OW161449 Taipei CNA in English 1406 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Taipei, Jan 16 (CNA) -- The following is a commentary by the Broadcasting Corporation of China (BCC) in Taipei entitled: "Conservative Comeback in Peking"

Evidence is mounting in Peking that a group of old guard Maoist conservatives are making a comeback against the reformist policies of Communist China's paramount leader Teng Hsiao-ping. The conservatives are led by Peng Chen and Chen Yun, both of whom have hesitatingly gone along with Teng's economic reforms.

The conservative wing of the Chinese Communist Party has apparently drawn the line when it comes to political reforms. In recent weeks the communists have been shaken by a series of student demonstrations which directly called into question communist authority. The conservatives perceived that things were getting out of control, and have apparently pressured the reformist clique, headed by Teng, to make a drastic turn of direction and clamp down on the protests.

Now it seems the Communist Party is taking a hardline stance by announcing that from now on members of the party must strictly behave like orthodox Leninists. Peking also announced that all members will be required to follow party doctrine and orders from the top leadership.

The rather strong warnings have effectively put an end to discussions of Communist Party authority and the people's right to dissent.

According to conservatives, it is "sacrilegious" for anyone to question the Communist Party's dominance. At stake, they say, is the very foundation of the Communist Party's power.

Peng and the other conservatives have apparently expressed their willingness to go along with Teng's economic modernization and liberalization plans as long as no parallel reform takes place on the political front.

The power struggle, and the comeback of the conservative faction in Peking have served to dampen the hopes of students and millions of other Chinese on the mainland of China who felt that more freedoms and democracy might be just around the corner. During the demonstrations the students even chanted their support for Teng Hsiao-ping, presupposing that Teng would, in turn, support them. The protests turned sour when Teng did not appear. They completely died out when Teng appeared to say that he ordered a crackdown on them and in fact had not sided with the students.

Now, with Teng apparently overtaken by the conservatives on the matter, there is but faint hope that the spirit of the students can be revived at any time soon.

Meanwhile, the rest of the world looks on in puzzlement as the power struggle in Peking runs its course. Chinese communism has been fraught with one leadership struggle after another in its almost forty years rule on the China mainland. This time, however, the stakes are great as Communist China teeters on the brink of a return to the days of Mao when communist totalitarianism was at its darkest heights.

If that happens, it's curtains for Teng and his economic reforms.

#### Ouster Signals Power Struggle

OW171556 Taipei CNA in English 1456 GMT 17 Jan 87

["Hu Yao-pang's Oust Crashes Fancy Dream of Open-Door Policy: ROC Foreign Ministry" -- CNA headline]

[Text] Taipei, Jan 17 (CNA) -- Hu Yao-pang's resignation from his post as general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party indicates that Red China's open-door policy is nothing but a strategy to fool the world, the Republic of China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs [MOFA] said Saturday.

MOFA spokesman Cheyne J.Y. Chiu told the press that Hu's resignation also marks the start of a new round of power struggles within the Communist Party which will lead to political instability on the Chinese mainland.

Western countries should no longer have any illusion about the Peiping regime or its propaganda for political and economic reforms, he said.

Chiu pointed out that more and more Mainland Chinese youths have cast themselves in the movement for freedom and democracy since December last year, and this indicates that intellectuals there are longing for freedom and democracy.

To prevent the democratic movement from going beyond control and to crush an increasingly strong anti-communist force in Mainland China, Teng Hsiao-ping had no other choice but to sacrifice Hu, Chiu said in explaining reasons for Hu's resignation.

I. 20 Jan 87

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TAIWAN TO DRAFT LAW GOVERNING RIGHT TO ASSEMBLY

OW140936 Taipei CHINA POST in English 10 Jan 87 p 12

[Text] A law governing the right to assembly will be drafted to compliment the National Security Law, which is to replace martial law, Interior Minister Wu Fo-hsiung said yesterday.

His ministry will study the laws of Japan and West Germany before drafting the law, Wu said.

After completion, the draft will be submitted to the Executive Yuan for approval, he said.

In principle, weddings, funerals, parties and celebrations are not expected to be included in the law.

Student excursions and athletic meets also will be excluded, knowledgeable sources said.

Other types of assemblies in public places may need to be registered with local police three days beforehand, they said.

The place of assembly, the number of participants, the reasons for assembly and background of the sponsor may have to be reported to the authorities, the sources added.

The law will also govern demonstrations and protests, the sources said.

To maintain order, authorities will be given power to cancel at the last minute assemblies which hinder operations of government agencies, obstruct traffic flow, disrupt peace at night or create pollution, the sources said.

Assemblies can also be called off if participants are found to carry guns, knives or other deadly weapons, they said.

Meanwhile, Wu revealed that revision of laws governing formation of new political parties has been completed.

Revision of the Public Officials Election and Recall Law will also be revised after Control Yuan by-elections are over, the minister said.

PRESIDENT CHIANG SWEARS IN NEW OFFICIALS

OW131437 Taipei CNA in English 1417 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Taipei, Jan 13 (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-kuo swore in Chung Shih-yi as minister of audit of the Control Yuan and Yu Chien-min as director general of budget, accounting and statistics of the Executive Yuan, at the presidential office early Tuesday.

Also present to witness the ceremony were Premier Yu Kuo-hua, President Yu Chun-hsien of the Control Yuan, Secretary General to the President Shen Chang-huan, and Personal Chief of Staff to the President Wang Chin-hsu.

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